The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 49. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1874. NO. 46.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	$ 3 50	$ 4 50	$ 5 50	$ 6 00	¼ col	$ 9 00	$ 15 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 40	50	65
3 "	7 00	12 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	66	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims. Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 2, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. Aug.5,'74-6mos.

GEORGE D. BALLANTYNE, M. D., of Pittsburg, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office 927 Washington street, West Huntingdon. July22,1874-3mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, No. 813 Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

250 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE,
At $50 per Lot—Three Year Payments!
These lots lie within 300 hundred yards of the new school house in West Huntingdon; fronting 50 feet on Brady street and running back 150 feet to a 20 foot alley.
Also, ground by the Acre, for building purposes, for sale. Inquire of
E. C. SUMMERS.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, '73-1y

S. S. Convention at Dudley.

Pursuant to previous announcement, the first local Institute, under the auspices of the Huntingdon County S. S. Convention, assembled at Dudley, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September, at 9 A. M., and after organizing temporarily, the early part of the session was occupied by the friends present in devotional exercises, together with mutual interchanges of opinion, experience in the work, etc. The meeting was held in the Union Church, and was well attended, the building being crowded to its utmost capacity, by an attentive and appreciative audience.

Delegates were in attendance representing the following schools: Dudley, Broad Top City, Coalmont, Eagle Foundry, Huntingdon, (five schools,) Saxton, Cassville, Trough Creek, Powelton and Coffee Run.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President, John Whitney, Tod.

Vice Presidents, D. Clarkson, Cassville; John Whiteside, Dudley; Jas. A. Brown, Huntingdon; Wm. P. Orbison, Huntingdon.

Secretary, A. S. Brooks, Dudley.

D. Clarkson, Cassville, John Palmer, Dudley, and S. W. Collom, of Huntingdon, were appointed a committee to prepare business for the balance of the session.

The musical department was conducted by Mr. J. S. Hafley, of Dudley, and furnished an interesting feature of the occasion.

Dr. G. B. Hotchkins, of Saxton, and Hugh Lindsay, esq., of Huntingdon, were appointed a committee on digest of

TOPIC 1st. "*What are some of the advantages of the Uniform System of lessons?*" Opened by Wm. P. Orbison, esq., in an address of ten minutes. The chief end of man is to glorify God and enjoy him forever, and the rule he hath given us is the word of God, contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. It is our duty to commend this great rule to the minds of all. We all profess to teach this. The Scriptures are the means by which God would have the world brought to a knowledge of himself. The world is to be converted through this instrumentality, and this word is to be taught. One way of doing this is through the living ministry, but we are all bound as members of the church of the living God to preach this gospel, and present the truth to those within our influence. The uniform lessons have been owned and blessed of God in presenting the truth to young and old, bringing the members of all denominations into close communion, and breaking down the walls of separation between Christianity. This was doubtless the object of the ministers and teachers of all denominations in organizing this plan by which all should study the same lesson on the same day. The concentrated effort upon one portion of God's word all over the land, at the same time, has a mighty effect. Since the Uniform Lessons have been introduced there has been a deeper interest in the study of God's word on the part of scholars, teachers and parents, and a programme has now been arranged for another year. Let us all endeavor to profit by this new system, and may the blessings of God rest upon us and upon the Sabbath School.

Rev. A. G. Dole, of Huntingdon. There is probably more of Christ seen in the Old Testament scriptures through the study of the Uniform Lessons than perhaps we ever thought of before. Almost every lesson points to Christ, and hence it gives to children and teachers a better insight of what the Old Testament scriptures intend to convey than is obtained in any other way, in relation to Christ whom we worship as the promised Messiah of the Old Testament. There is a power in union and oneness of prayer for one object.

N. B. Corbin, Huntingdon, testified to the good results of this system, in the school with which he was connected, and especially in the class under his charge as witnessed at the review lesson, in fixing the scriptural truths connected with the lessons on the minds of the scholars. A number of conversions during the past year were named as some of the results of this system of teaching.

Mrs. D. Clarkson, of Cassville. This very system itself is a benefit. By the old system of teaching when each class had its own lesson from the alphabet to the Bible, many children from Sabbath to Sabbath scarcely heard of the name of Jesus. By this system the child too young even to learn the alphabet, and the octogenarian study the word. It gives the Superintendent an opportunity to review the entire lesson, thus impressing the word of God on the mind of the child. The system works well in the church, the family, and the school. The lesson can be read every day in the week and thought on previous to the coming Sabbath, and in the meantime bring up the little ones and their interests and ours before a throne of grace.

MUSIC—"*Glad Tidings.*"

The committee on digest of topic reported. Report adopted.

Resolved, That the Uniform System of Lessons gives stimulation, unity and sympathy to the teachers and scholars, and has produced, in many cases, a great improvement in teaching and its results.

Wm. P. Orbison, esq., of Huntingdon, and Dr. M. B. Brenneman, of Dudley, were appointed a committee on digest of TOPIC 2nd. "What other means besides the formation of adult Bible classes, can be adopted to bring parents and adult persons to the Sunday School?" Opened by Rev. A. G. Dole. It is a great hindrance to the cause that parents do not take more interest and are not more frequently in the Sabbath School, and the question has often arisen, how can we best reach them? I have frequently spoken of the subject from the sacred desk and urged it on parents, in public and in private, with but little effect. One reason may be that a great many people think they know enough already. Parents do not seem to feel that they need instruction in the word of God, or that they have any interest more than to send their children to the Sabbath School, and it is almost impossible to present any way to reach them other than that of the bible class, which does not reach the end we desire. Until we get parents to feel that the children they have dedicated to God in baptism are bound with them to the judgment bar of God we will have great difficulty in getting them interested. Probably we all fail in this for lack of faith and prayer and reliance on God's promises.

Mr. Orbison. The only means of reaching this object is to have the members of churches fully instructed as to their duty, and this is to be done from the pulpit.

Dr. Hotchkins. The only way to draw adults is to make the school worth coming to. We cannot drive or scold persons into the school.

Mr. Palmer. The ministers, as a general thing, it appears to me, do not preach enough on the subject. I am often lead to the question, why toil and labor so much in this work? There are others, professors of religion, going to heaven, who give themselves no concern about it. These are some of the temptations of Satan to my mind on this subject.

Mr. Brown. We must have adults there before we can have an adult bible class. First interest parents and adults, and attendance will follow. A written or printed invitation to the parent, requesting their assistance in helping the child to prepare the lesson, may often have the effect of bringing them to the school, and going into the bible class.

Mr. Whitney. Not more than one-fifth of the ministers laboring in the county were in attendance at the Sabbath School Convention in June last, and I took it for granted that they were not sufficiently interested or they would have been there. Am glad to hear the Reverend brother say he preaches on the subject. It is seldom that we hear anything from the pulpit respecting this duty. I am not a stranger to the temptations already referred to.

Mr. S. W. Collom, of Huntingdon. The time has come when the people should be taught from the pulpit that the Sabbath School is not for the children alone. In the advancement of the Sabbath School interest the next step seems to be to instruct the people, that it is their duty to be there, as well as the children; that they are not too old to study God's word.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock Benediction by Rev. Mr. Dole.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with music, vocal and instrumental, and prayer by Mr. —— Greene.

The Committee on last topic reported:

Resolved, That in order to increase the attendance of adults as well as of children at the Sabbath School, the exercises and instruction should be made attractive, and persuasive appeals should be made from the pulpit and by Sunday School workers, especially to parents.

Report adopted.

The first hour of this session was devoted to the childrens' meeting, a large number of all ages and of both sexes being present. Addresses to the children were made by W. P. Orbison, esq., and A. S. Brooks, esq., and an interesting exercise on the blackboard by Rev. John Palmer, illustrative of the object method of imparting instruction in the Sabbath School. The exercises were interspersed with appropriate music, and were highly enjoyed by the juvenile audience, as was attested by their smiling countenances and attentive demeanor.

The first topic presented for discussion was, "Are there any reasons that fully justify suspending the schools during the winter?" Opened by John Whitney, esq. While there may, under some circumstances, and in some localities, be reasons sufficient to justify a partial suspension, there are no good reasons why they should be suspended entirely. Suspend the schools four or five months, and the impressions already made are very nearly gone. If the roads are impassable for one or two Sabbaths, which sometimes happens, it is no good reason why the school should be suspended entirely for the winter.

Mr. Palmer. There are no reasons, worthy of being called such, why the schools should be suspended in the winter. The weather seldom gets too bad for children to attend school during the week, and why is it that those inclement days always happens to be on the Sabbath?—The roads are never too bad for the children to attend.

TOPIC 2ND. "What are some of the necessary qualifications for Sabbath School Superintendents and teachers, and should there be a change of Superintendents every year?"

Opened by Dr. G. B. Hotchkin. The Superintendent gives character to the Sabbath School, and when we have described him we have described the school. It is not possible to find a perfect one, but we may set up a model and try to imitate it as far as possible.

The first necessary qualification is love or charity. If there is a particle of selfishness to put him at the head of the school, one trouble will come after another, till some one else takes his place, when all his stimulus is gone. His selfishness asserts itself and drives out love and his work is spoiled.

Second. He needs to be a man of simplicity of mind; that he may talk very plainly to children. A large portion of our great and popular professors and teachers would be utter failures as teachers of little children. Parallelograms and prisms, triangles and rhomboids have their place in science, but who would think of employing a teacher who would commence with the use of such terms with his little ones, and yet in most of our Sunday Schools we use words as far above their comprehension, and from which they cannot get a solitary idea.

Third. He should love music, whether he be a musician or not. Music is the right arm of power in dealing with children. "Let me," says one, "make the songs of a people, and you may make their laws." We do not know very much about the occupation of Heaven, but that little we are told is all wrapped up, enveloped and surrounded with clouds of music, gushing forth in harmonious songs. I have not read anything about sermons, lectures or catechisms there, but I have read of songs and anthems of praise to God. Children will forget the best lessons, but teach them a little song that tells of God's truth, and they will carry it home and sing it all their lives long, probably in distant lands and thousands of miles away. I have passed houses where I knew Christianity had no voice, and heard little ones sing: "I know I'm weak and sinful but Jesus will forgive," and thought to myself there is one message of truth we could not have got there in any other way. The man who can spare no time from lessons and talks to teach some of the songs that children will remember, lacks one great qualification for teacher or Superintendent.

The Superintendent needs to be able to control others by force of character. The first word of dictation or rash command has broken the charm of love and respect. He needs a knowledge of humen nature; how to help this one and how to restrain that one. He has got to use all classes of teachers and needs a knowledge of human nature. To do this requires a Christian temper. The man that has to fight his temper in Sabbath School is in trouble, and if he cannot control it he had better keep away. Very provoking things will occur, and the Superintendent may think he is only showing a godly indignation, but little eyes and big ones can see that he is getting angry, hide it as he may, and he has lost a large part of the respect he should have in order to govern.

He needs earnestness. The man only who works for the love of it will have no stopping place, and the only limit will be his own ability.

The only way for him is to cover himself with humility until the world is satisfied that he is a christian.

All the good faculties of a christian man are necessary to the Superintendent, and one of the least and last is learning. There is a bible wisdom, taught by God, which we want in order to make good teachers and superintendents, and as a consequence, good schools.

Rev. G. W. English. Every Superintendent should be a man of good common sense. Great learning is not necessary, yet he should have a certain degree of knowledge. Successful teachers must have fervent piety. They will also study the lesson at home. We must look to the great Teacher for light and knowledge to know the truth as it is in Jesus. A man may be as wise as Paul at the feet of Gamaliel bet unless the love of God is burning on the altar of his heart he will utterly fail.

Mr. Whitney. In regard to the last portion of the topic, "Should Superintendents be changed every year?" I answer no. It is injurious to the schools. The Superintendent has to become acquainted with the teachers and the school generally and if he gains this in one year he has done well, and it is detrimental to the interests of the school for him to throw down all and give it to some one else.

Mrs. Clarkson. There are negative qualities which they might but do not possess. The teachers place, in importance, is but one remove from that of the minister, and yet how few enter upon these duties with a full sense of their responsibility; that each time they teach a class impressions are made for good or evil, as it were on soft clay which may speedily harden, when time itself will not be able to efface them. How few are consecrated to the work and are willing to make sacrifices, and carefully and prayerfully prepare for it. We love to twine the spruce and myrtle around the brow of him who has fought life's battles, and swell the praise of the champion who has firmly stood while bribery and temptation have beset him on every hand, but faithful Sabbath School teacher, did you ever dream that a chaplet was weaving for you, fairer, brighter and clearer than ever grew in forest groves or Eden's bowers? Long after the ashes of the warrior and statesman have mingled with mother dust, their names and deeds alike forgotten, the counsels and goodly admonitions of the faithful teacher shall only cease to live when the earth shall be rolled together as a scroll, and time itself shall cease to be.

The committee on digest of subject reported.

Resolved, That the Superintendent to be successful, needs to be a man full of love for the souls of his children; kind, affable and decisive in his character, and of good report amongst his neighbors, and that such a one should be continued in his office. Report adopted.

The committee on previous topic reported.

Resolved, That we discountenance the practice, so common, of closing Sabbath Schools during the winter months, because it retards the growth and lessens the interest in the Sabbath School work, and it is apparent that where a public school can be kept up, much more should the Sabbath School. Report adopted.

TOPIC 3d. "What should we do with scholars that will not obey the rules of the school?"

Opened by A. S. Brooks. This seems to be a double question, *naughty* and *knotty*, and a very disagreeable one which arises in our Sabbath Schools. But we know the nature of the human heart, and can see its depravity from the very earliest moment of its existence. Some children are more inclined to be disobedient than others, and the teacher has to inflict severe punishment to bring them into subjection, but we should not carry punishment so far in the Sabbath School as in the day school. The office and mission of the Sabbath School teacher is to teach love, forbearance and patience, and if we wish to carry out the principles we would inculcate we must do it by our example of the same. If we cannot do this by persuasion, love and patience, then let the scholar depart from the school, but do not inflict the punishment we would if legally authorized to do so. If we inflict punishment in a revengeful spirit it does no good. We must not show that we are mad with the scholars, but try to maintain a spirit of patience and love towards them, and labor for their souls that they may be brought to a saving knowledge of Jesus. By so doing there will be no necessity of bringing this question before our Sabbath School Conventions.

Mr. Palmer, thought the question presented the subject as follows: We have one boy in our class whose disobedience and bad examples corrupt the manners of eleven others in the class, who otherwise would be obedient and well behaved. What shall we do with that scholar? After we have used every argument, and prayed for that scholar, without effect, shall we dismiss him from the school or shall we not? He had heard it advised by some, take such scholars and put them out, and he would like to know from the Sunday School workers here whether such a course would be right, to expel a scholar because of disobedience and a refusal to comply with the rules of the school.

D. Clarkson, would have serious doubts of the propriety of expelling a scholar. The most incorrigible of youths sometimes make the best of men.

Mr. Dole, was decidely opposed to turning any scholar out of school however disobedient he might be, for the reason that the seed sown in the heart of that child, though it might not show at that time, will in after years have a good effect, and related an instance or two to illustrate this position

Mr. Brown was in favor of retaining disobedient scholars in schools and praying with and for them. He illustrated the fact by the relation of an incident similar to the one given by Mr. Dole.

Mr. Prosser was opposed to turning refractory pupils out of schools, and favored making appeals to the parents in order to gain their co-operation and assistance. There is no parent that would not be filled with sorrow and regret to know that their child had been excluded for misbehavior. What will be the end of the child that is expelled from the Sabbath School?

MUSIC—"*Only a step to Jesus.*"

Adjourned. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Dole.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was opened with singing, and prayer by Rev. G. W. English. The first half hour of this session was devoted to singing, and prayer for God's special blessing on the children connected with this district, and other devotional exercises of an impressive and interesting character.

The committee on digest of last topic then reported the following:

Resolved, That boys in Sabbath Schools who are refractory and disobedient should be dealt with kindly, and by earnest effort and prayer with them and for them we should seek to reform them, but in no case should they be turned out of the schools, as such a course would be virtually giving them over to Satan, and would exhibit but little faith in the promises of God.

Report adopted.

TOPIC 1st. "Shall we pledge our Sunday School scholars on the temperance question?" Opened by Mr. Palmer. Committee to report digest of subject, John Whitney.

Mr. Palmer argued the question affirmatively, and maintained that every effort that can be lawfully used to induce children to annex their names to the temperance pledge, should by all means be applied. Some of the objections—and they are very weak ones—are, "what do these little children know about what they are doing? and will they not likely break their pledge much sooner than an adult?" In reply, I cannot measure the mind and capability of the child or tell what it will or will not do, but I look upon it as the only hope of future prosperity and happiness to bring it up in the principles of total abstinence. He had introduced it years ago, and was happy to say that a long list of names was annexed to their pledge book. No matter how small the child, if it could walk up to the desk and hold the pencil while making a cross to its name, he would take it upon the pledge book of the school. He related an incident as bearing upon this subject, and in view of these facts urged the importance of teaching children not to touch, taste nor handle the unclean thing, and thus early become abstainers from the use of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. Whitney maintained the same position, and illustrated it by a similar incident which had come under his notice.

Mr. Orbison believed that children properly taught in Sabbath School and at home, regard a pledge with more solemnity, and are more likely to observe it than those who are older. He did not, however, think it advisable to force them to do that. They should be left to their reason and judgment, instructed and told of the evils of intemperance and the dangers to which they are exposed, and then left to the exercise of their own reason as to whether they shall sign the pledge or not.

Mr. Clarkson, believed that a child must be very young to be incapable of having temperance principles instilled into its mind, and fortified his position by relating some incidents illustrative of the subject.

Committee on digest of subject reported:

Resolved, That as the child is the hope of the nation and the world, and as temperance is the handmaid of religion, it is highly important that every Sunday School child should be urged to sign the temperance pledge.

TOPIC 2nd. "What are the wants of the Sabbath Schools?"

Opened by D. Clarkson. Committee on digest, S. W. Collom.

The first want is children, which however is always easily supplied.

2nd. We want good, efficient teachers and superintendents. The time is past, when the teachers capable of teaching the alphabet only would answer. We want a good, kind hearted superintendent who will try to qualify himself for the work—We want good singing which is a valuable accompaniment, and a little money to carry on the school. One of the greatest wants of the present day is the co operation of parents, without which it seems almost impossible to run a school successfully, and we want something from the ministry by way of urging this duty. The minister should not be a mere finger board pointing out the way to others without taking it himself.

Mr. Prosser. The same wants are not to be found in every school; but the want of efficient teachers is the most common. Those that live nearest to Jesus are the best teachers.

Mr. Dole. In addition to this is the want of punctual teachers. Many of our classes become discouraged from the fact of the teachers being absent. If this was always the case there would be no difficulty in keeping up a good school.

Mr. Clarkson. One more want is that of the uniform system, where not adopted.

Mr. Haffley. One more want is that of attention on the part of the scholars.

Mrs. Clarkson. Still another want in the rural districts is that of some person to extend a Christian greeting to the stranger that comes within our gate. Many mothers cannot always attend the school, but there should be a place there for them in a class when they do come, and some one to teach them who would be capable of making them feel at home while there. Dr. Vincent's plan is, better to give fifty scholars to one good teacher than one to an inefficient one.

Mr. Whitney related an incident within his own experience illustrative of the importance of a proper Christian greeting to the stranger who comes into the school.

Mr. Palmer referred to another great want, not yet named, which was that more prayer in the Sunday School—more juvenile prayer and experience meetings.—We need to take the members of our classes one by one and pray for them.

Mr. Thompson, of Coalmont, said until we get the parents interested, the school is not going to prosper. This he said, is the want in our town. The parents take little or no interest and the children are permitted to run the streets on the Sabbath. Ministers never once mention the subject of the school, nor press its importance upon the minds of the parents. Unconverted teachers are left to take charge of the classes while professing parents do not attend.

Special prayer in behalf of the Sabbath School interest at Coalmont, was offered by the Convention, Mr. Brown leading.

TOPIC 3d. "Shall any other book than the bible be used as a text-book in our Sabbath Schools?"

Opened by S. W. Collom. Committee on digest, D. Clarkson.

The primary object of the Sabbath School at its first establishment was to gather in the outcasts, children neglected by their parents and ignorant of God's word, and the teachers were paid a small amount. After while the religious public took hold of it and formed voluntary associations to gather in the neglected youth, making the bible a subject of study, and using the alphabet and primer to learn to spell and read. The system of rewards was then introduced, followed by committing to memory portions of scripture, and the introduction of libraries, which is now giving way to the introduction of papers, and not only this but the introduction of the lesson system and the blackboard for instructing infant classes by object teaching. This is a short history of the rise of Sunday Schools. Our lesson papers are based on subjects gathered from the bible, and studied through the week, after going through a review on the blackboard to impress it more strongly on the minds of the scholars and teachers, and why employ any other book than the bible. Teaching them the alphabet or to spell and read will not inform them on the subject of that which is contained in the bible, Jesus and his cross. Jesus crucified and slain to redeem man from sin, you have not got it in any other book. It is the theme of every gospel sermon. You may find portions of it in some well written book; but no where so beautifully and with less verbosity than in the bible. The bible should be made more of a study and the Sabbath better sanctified than it is now.

Mr. English, said years ago but few printed books were used except the bible, and libraries were almost unknown. Many of our library books have an evil tendency, and are verging on the principles of novels instead of leading the mind to the bible. The bible lessons are the work of our best minds now employed in the noble cause of enlightening the minds of our teachers. It is the harbinger of a heavenly union, based upon the pure unsullied principles of the gospel of Christ, and the dawning of a brighter day upon our land; when the watchmen on the walls shall see eye to eye, united in the glorious doctrines of God our Saviour, and a union be based on the promises of God's truth, and "thus saith the Lord," that will stand forever. Let us have the bible as a text book.

Mr. Dole, would inquire if it meant to dispense with all helps outside of the bible. If so he was opposed to it.

Mr. Palmer explained that the idea was, shall we introduce primers, alphabet cards and spelling books in infant classes.

Mr. McDivitt, remarked that there was no necessity for introducing primary cards or spellers, even in teaching children to read. The work could be better accomplished without them, and no better book could be introduced for this purpose than the bible. He would teach a child or adult to read in the way with half the labor, and at the same time instruct them in bible history. Thousands of the unlettered Freedmen of the South had been taught to read by the bible reader alone.

Mr. Palmer. We use the spelling books in our school. After all here comes the teacher question. We cannot all get the kind of teachers we want, but when we cannot get as good as we wish let us get as good as we can. There are good moral men and women who do not like to undertake to explain the bible because they do not understand it. They can take charge of a small class and teach them to spell and read, and we are bound, even in the day of improvement to employ teachers who do not make a profession of religion.

Mr. Dole said in regard to the subject, if we cannot get good pious teachers, and can get others of good moral character we should employ them. He illustrated his position in this respect very forcibly by an incident, that of a young man of rather good moral character, but making no pretentions to christianity, who, on a certain occasion was induced at the suggestion of some of his friends to take charge of a class of colored boys, and after teaching them for some weeks as well as he knew how, one day he thought he would ask them a question, and said to one of the little boys, "Do you ever pray?" "Yes sir," said the boy. "What do you pray for," said the teacher, "I pray for you," said the boy. That answer of the boy was never forgotten by the teacher, and was finally the means of leading him to the Lord Jesus Christ. "That teacher," said the speaker, in conclusion, "*was myself!*"

Mr. Thompson said if we dispense with unconverted teachers, we would not have many teachers in our school. We have these in our school, who are unconverted, and yet are much more earnest, and punctual and seem to take a deeper interest in the school than those who are. Of course we are all in favor of the bible. Whatever familiarity I have with it is through what I learned in the Sabbath School.

Committee on digest reported as follows:

Resolved, That we would not recommend the introduction of any other book into the school as a text book, but the bible.

Report adopted.

The Chairman, Mr. Brown, remarked in conclusion that the gospel invitation closes up with the language: "Let him that is athirst come, and let him that heareth say come, and whosoever will let him come!" This invitation was extended to all, and he hoped that Sabbath School workers would carry it home with them, and remember that they are invited to go out into the highways, and, impelled by the motive of love for perishing souls, to tell them that whosoever will may take of the waters of life freely.

MUSIC—"*Whosoever will may come.*"

The following resolution, offered by Mr. S. W. Collom, of Huntingdon, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as members of this Convention, we express our hearty thanks to our kind friends of Dudley for their generous hospitality extended to us on this the occasion of our visit amongst them.

Mr. Palmer responded briefly in behalf of the citizens of Dudley, and after the Doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and benediction by Rev. Mr. Dole, the convention adjourned.

The occasion was one of interest and profit to all who attended. The best of feeling and harmony prevailed, and the only regret manifested was that the proceedings were not protracted at least for another day. The proceedings were characterized throughout with that spirit of devotional earnestness and fervor which should characterize such meetings, and all who had the pleasure of participating expressed themselves highly delighted, and prepared to resume their labors in this glorious work under the inspiration of renewed zeal and encouragement The attendance of spectators was large, orderly and respectable throughout, and the good people of Dudley, amongst whom are some of our most earnest and thorough Sabbath School workers, vied with each other in their acts of hospitality and kindness; the latch strings were all out, and the good things of this life were provided in abundance for the enjoyment and comfort of their visitors, who left them regretting that their stay was so brief, and hoping for a similar reunion in the no distant future with their friends, brethren and co-workers in the Sabbath School cause, on the mountains of Broad Top.

This was the first of a series of quarterly local conventions proposed to be held throughout the county, during the year, as agreed upon by the County Association, at its last annual session.

Friends of the cause desiring the next local convention to be held in their vicinity should write to or confer with J. A. Brown, Chairman of S. S. Con., Huntingdon, Pa.

Our New York Letter.

The Elections—Tweed—Vanderbilt—Business—The Weather.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1874.

THE ELECTIONS.

Did you hear anything drop out your way? Are you, dear Republican reader, in receipt of notes every hour from your jocular Democratic friends, asking you how you like it? Does your Democratic neighbor slap your back with a vigor unknown to former years, and remark, "Things have kind 'o changed, aint they?" That is what is affecting the Republicans of New York just now. A more hilarious, jolly set of men than the Democracy are not in existence. The enormous majority given to the Democracy in this city is very easily explained. A vast number of Republicans—the best and hardest working Republicans formerly—voted deliberately and in cool blood for Tilden and the Democratic ticket. They did this, not because they have lost their Republicanism and propose to go into the Democratic party, but because they believe that their leadership of the party has fallen into bad hands, and that a rebuke is necessary. One solid, substantial merchant, who has always given liberally of his time and money to the Republican cause, told me the day before election that he should vote the straight Democratic ticket.

"Your reason?" I asked.

"Because," was his reply, "it is time to slap somebody in the face. The good old party has gone astray. We promised civil reform, and we have not done a thing in that direction. We promised the settlement of affairs in the South, and scarcely refugee there. We pledged ourselves to purity in the administration of affairs, and lo! Ben. Butler runs the appointing power. Simmons was made Collector of the Port of Boston against the protest of every merchant of that city. Shepherd is in favor in Washington, and, in short, the buzzards, the camp-followers, the brigands of the party are too close to headquarters. I am going to vote with the Democracy just this once, as a note of warning."

As this man did so did thousands of others. The Republicans of the city felt that a change was necessary—that within the party evils had grown up that required radical and very severe treatment. And so they either voted the Democratic ticket, or refused to vote at all.

The Democracy are as jubilant as men can be. The Manhattan Club, which is the headquarters of the leaders of the organization, was, on Friday night, a scene of revelry of the wildest possible kind.—Champaigne flowed freely, and the more Democratic fluid—whiskey—was as common as water. Thurman of Ohio, made a speech, as did Tilden and the other magnates.

No wonder they feel jubilant. They see ahead of them a long vista of good things. They see in this triumph the election of a Democratic President in 1876, which gives unto them the unchecked control of the city, the State, the whole country. Through the minds of these men float visions of positions of trust unhampered, and of plunder unlimited. They see in the immediate future a revival of the glorious days of Tammany, when the great city, bound hand and foot, was in their hands, bleeding money at every pore. They see the revival of the American Club, with its gang of jolly roysterers; of the old Tweed times; in brief, when every man who could control fifty votes had his hands in the treasury, elbow deep. And, by the way,

BOSS TWEED

is the most jubilant man living. He expects an early pardon and a quick deliverance from his bonds. The old man chafes under his confinement now more than ever. He wants to be out. Now that the Democracy have made the world fit for him to bustle in, he wants to be in a position to bustle. He knows very well that the Democracy will need him; and that now that they have the power, they will not permit him to languish in bonds.

Possibly when Tweed gets out, and gets his hand on the wires once more, the Republicans who were so fast to vote for Tilden may conclude that it would have been better to have borne the ills they had rather than fly to those they knew not of. New York will taste the sweets of ring rule once more, sure. What short memories men have.

SOMETHING ABOUT VANDERBILT.

Gladly, oh! how gladly, do I turn my eyes from the political field in any other direction. Who is there on this side of the water who has not heard of Vanderbilt the railroad king? Would you know something more of him? Well, the old gentleman is now eighty-two years of age and is as strong and vigorous as he ever, or, at least, he does as much work as he ever did. He has out-lived all his contemporaries. The great bulk of his enormous fortune he has made within the last ten years. When he bought Harlem stock it was down—worth nothing—he made it valuable. To make it more valuable he got control of its only rival, the Hudson River, and to make that just as profitable as it could be he gobbled the Central. And then to give the Central a proper Western outlet he took in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Having a direct line to Chicago, the Commodore adopted one idea, viz: that the only points to be considered were New York and Chicago, and whoever interfered with this notion was remorselessly killed. Erastus Corning made a fight for Albany, and he went under. Dean Richmond made a fight for Buffalo, and he was swamped. And what is true of Richmond and Corning is true of everybody who has ever come in his way.

In the course of nature he cannot long hold out, and it is some interest to know of the people who are to inherit his vast estate and vast power. He has had thirteen children. The oldest is the wife of J. M. Cross, Esq., of this city; the next is the wife of D. B. Allen; Ethelinda Eliza married a broker, Osgood, and Emily is the wife of W. K. Thorne. Next after the four girls came a boy, who was named William. "Billy," as he is familiarly known, is his father's lieutenant in the railroad world, and very great ability—in fact, it is said he is stronger and quite as hard as his father. Then come the daughters, and another boy, Cornelius. The latter is a widower, and a man of little account. He is a spendthrift, and so utterly unlike his father that the old man refuses to pay his debts, or, for that matter, have anything to do with him. It will be remembered that the late Horace Greeley lent this Vanderbilt a large sum which the father refused to pay. Francis and George who followed Cornelius, died young.

William is looked upon as his father's successor—indeed it is said that the getting of the rail has made his will, leaving him his entire estate, specifying particularly, however, how it is to be used. He deserves that the supremacy in transportation, which he has held so many years, shall remain in the family, and that it shall go on and accumulate, as such interests always do if they are controlled by a head strong enough to keep them together.

The people have different hopes, and it is well that time is always on their side. The power wielded by Cornelius Vanderbilt is to great to be safely entrusted to any man. He holds the keys to the transportation facilities of the country. He has the screws in his hands, and a single turn costs the farmers of the West and the merchants of the East millions. He has it in his power to make or ruin cities, and who can say what injustice, caprice or interest may do? He is too strong to be fought, and so the whole country has got down on its knees before this gray-haired old man and worships him. It is not the first time the people have bowed before a golden calf.

Let us hope that when he dies, William, the son, will be content to give up this great power and let it divide itself naturally.

BOSTON

is thin enough, though it is improving slowly. There is enough shoving itself to save the year from dry-rot, and that is about all. The West does not count upon it aught. What is the matter? The Democracy say that is still impure now that the elections have given a prospect of Democratic supremacy. Will it? We shall see.

THE WEATHER

is more like June than November. It is warm, and oh, how dry. There has been no rain for two months, and everything is

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 25, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

There are still a number of subscribers upon our list who have not paid us anything since 1871. We have notified them, time and again, that if they did not pay up we would be compelled to add fifty per cent. to their accounts, according to our terms, and compel payment. We have now concluded that we will allow no subscriber to the JOURNAL to get indebted to us for subscription for a longer period than four years. And all indebted to us, for that period of time, who do not settle with us before the first day of January next, will find their accounts, with the usual percentage added, in the hands of Messrs. Lovell & Musser for collection. There is no use fooling with this matter any longer. Newspapers cannot be run upon the wind and we are determined that each shall bear his share of the burden.—Pay up and save costs! We have trusted you long enough, and still there is no disposition to come to time. If you pay a big price it is not our fault. We expect eventually to ask every subscriber to pay within the year.

☞ Every other Democrat you meet is a candidate for United States Senator. It never occurs to the average Democrat that brains are necessary to fill a position. "Brains!" shouts one, "what have brains got to do with the Democracy?" Well, we give it up, it is none of our funeral. That's happily over now.

WORTH KNOWING.—The oldest, largest, safest and best accident insurance company is The Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. It has cash assets of over $3,000,000, has written over 330,000 accident policies, and has paid over 21,000 claims. It has paid over $2,000,000 in direct benefits to its policy holders.

☞ Congress convenes on the 7th proximo. The session, it is thought, will not be one of great interest. It is presumed the Democrats will throw all manner of impediments in the way of the Republicans to keep them from passing healthy measures, which might give relief to the country. They want all the credit for that sort of thing.

☞ The editor of the Huntingdon *Globe* advertises for a partner—a practical printer, "socially and politically congenial." To fill the bill a very ornary man is required. He must be entirely devoid of virtue morally; must be a fraud religiously and must pretend to be a Republican and at the same time quietly support the Democratic ticket. Possibly General McCandless can find such a character among the slums of the Third Ward of Philadelphia.—*Blair County Radical.*

☞ We do not know that we are under any obligation to explain our individual conduct to the editor of the Somerset *Herald*, and we are quite sure we care nothing about his "future unpleasantness." But this we will say in justice to Mr. Scott that what we did was on our own motion, without even his knowledge, much less his consent. Mr. Scott's position, throughout the campaign, is well known to all who communicated with him. He neither asked nor received pledges from candidates for the Legislature even in his own county, much less from candidates in other districts throughout the State at large. He did his whole duty to the party, and if it saw fit to reward him by a re-election, well and good, if not, it did him a great pecuniary service to say the least. We had, what we believed to be, positive evidence that Col. Youtzey was in the interest of Mr. Mackey, or the State Ring, and that was enough for us. We never allow a man to strike us politically, without striking back, if he is within striking distance. Col. Youtzey's assurances now will not go for very much. The Ring will hardly need him.

MILITARY MEN AT A DISCOUNT.

The late election appears to have demonstrated the fact that there is a reaction against the policy of electing military men to office. Besides the overwhelming defeat of Gen. Butler in Massachusetts, and numerous other examples which might be given in other States, our own State is strewed all over with the bones of military heroes, whom the people have weighed in the balance and found wanting. General Beath, the one legged soldier, who is at present Surveyor General, and wanted to be Secretary of Internal Affairs, is beaten by a candidate who flung in the teeth of President Lincoln his commission as Brigadier General, and declared that in such an unholy war, the private station was the post of honor.—Gen'l Harrison Allen the Auditor General, is also vanquished by a man who preferred to fire in the rear of the Union army, rather than at the rebels in the front. And there are a host of Congressmen and other officials in the same predicament. Gen. Harry White, who prevented our State Senate for two months from being organized by his absence in a rebel prison, is ingloriously distanced by a practical peace man. So of Gens. Negley and Bayne, the Republican candidates for Congress in Allegheny county, and so of Gen. Wister and Col. M'Govan, in our own district, against whose military services not a word could be uttered, who were defeated by Colonel M'Kibben and Stenger, who never smelt powder. Has not the reaction been rather too severe, since it evinces a disposition to punish rather than to extend that honor which is certainly due to our brave boys in blue, other qualifications being equal in the candidates?—*Franklin Repository.*

Miscellaneous News Items.

New York city is agitating the question of an aquarium.

Californians have $60,000,000 in the savings banks.

All the world will presently be thinking of the transit of Venus.

Negroes in Georgia are reported to own $6,157,708 of property.

San Francisco has 200 Chinese gambling houses running nightly

Advice to people who are thinking of engaging in a strike—"Don't."

California has engaged a tree planter at a cost of $15,000 a year and expenses.

The election is over, and the local Democratic organ might as well curl up and quit.

The infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh has been christened Albert Alexander.

The Lord Mayor of London is a man of about 65 years of age, with white beard and hair.

What's in a name? William Shakespeare is a Democratic member of the Delaware Senate.

Russia is bringing its influence to bear on the subject of a new international Peace Conference.

In Russia also they have opened a weather office, and the probabilities are daily announced.

Lamberson, a constable tried at Pottsville for the shooting of one L'Nellee, has been acquitted.

Six Redemptionist Fathers, exiled from Germany under the recent law, have arrived in New York.

A Democoratic paper speaks of the "conscience" of its party, and call it "a monitor." Probably because it's iron-clad.

There is an improbable rumor that the lawyers in the Tilton-Beecher case are thinking of withdrawing from the suits.

California wants ten thousand "trained female servants." If she ever gets them her household peace will be gone for ever.

Utah will yield $10,000,000 worth of the precious metals this year, which is double the value of all that was mined last year.

Hope so. It is predicted that within a quarter of a century, Virginia will be as distinctively a Northern State as New York.

Kate Field says the man is not living that ever held her hand more than three seconds at a time. Too bad! When did he die?

Energy. Two years from the date of Boston's great fire finds her with only twenty lots in the fire-cleared district not built upon.

Late revisions of the pension list in France show that there are still living 25,000 men who served in the armies of the First Napoleon.

Laundries, it is said, do much to spread infections in large cities. It is to be hoped the Democracy will not wash their dirty linen in Congress.

A drug in the market. The Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States represents an employed capital of over $50,000,000.

Nova Scotia raised 760,546 tons of coal during the first nine months of the year, being 12,777 tons less than in the corresponding months of 1873.

The length of railways throughout the world exceeds two million miles, and the capital invested in them in the last thirty years is about $4,000,000,000.

According to the military survey of the Russian Empire, the monarchy extends over 403,227 geographical square miles, or one-sixth of the inhabited globe.

The pressman of the New York *Sun* took pity on the readers of that sheet the other morning, making the editorial page unreadable by smearing it with ink.

The young men of the journal "founded by Horace Greeley," are chiefly remarkable for an undue development and cultivation of the organ of self-esteem.

The new California mint is the most capacious structure of its kind in the world, containing all the latest improvements for perfection in the manufacture of money.

Cosmopolis. There are in London more Jews than in Palestine; more Scotchmen than at Edinburg; more Irish than in Dublin, and more Catholics than at Rome.

They pay off national insults in China and Japan by sending the heads of the persons who were implicated in making the trouble to the offending party by express.

For the first time in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," starch mills in the vicinity of Lancaster, N. H., have shut down for want of sufficient power to run.

The National Grange at Washington is said to have two hundred thousand dollars in its treasury, which indicates a remarkable degree of confidence among the farmers.

The editor of the New York *Tribune* has yet to learn that the man who puts his mere personal friendships or enmities into a newspaper, is not fit to be a journalist.

The iron-clad Comanche, of the United States navy, is being repaired at Vallejo, Cal. She is an exceedingly formidable antagonist, and the best war vessel in Pacific waters.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is to write the inscription on the monument to be erected on the spot where the Americans fell at Concord. He will also deliver the address.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, has been requested by the Buffalo Historical Society to deliver before it an oration on Millard Fillmore, its first president.

There has lately been a decidod revival of spiritualism. The Eddys in New Hampshire are astounding the credulous world, and mediums are coming to the front all over the country.

A good work. The Catholic priests of Chicago are engaged in circulating among the workmen of their congregations pledges not merely to refrain from the use of liquor, but from the temptation also.

Mark Twain, who is rapidly petering out as a humorist, is ambitious of becoming a pedestrian. The reading public would hardly miss him should he start on a tour of the world and be gone twenty years.

By the recent report of the French Commission, organized for the public distribution of charity, during the dreadful days of '71, it appears that 5,000,000f. (£1,000,000) was sent from this country.

Milwaukee must be the vertable home of Gambrinus. Last month, in that city, there were manufactured and sold 28,954½ barrels of beer, amounting, at the wholesale price, to $289,542.50; or, at retail, to $925,536.

Not so very extravagant, after all. During the last fiscal year the national income from the customs was $163,103,833.59; and the expenses of collecting the same, $2,506,184.93, or less than one and one-half per cent.

[For the JOURNAL.]

The Monsoons in India.

BY REV. J. D. BROWN.

From the beginning of October to the end of June, rain seldom falls in India, excepting a day or two near the end of December. Day after day, month after month, not a cloud is seen above the horizon. From the beginning of November until the end of February the climate is delightful—quite equal to that of Italy at its finest season. In March, which is wheat and barley harvest, hot winds begin to blow, and soon the heat becomes intense. The hot blasts, sweeping over the sandy plains, almost totally destroy vegetation. No grass remains for the cattle, so they have to be fed on straw, as they are in America during the winter. About the middle or end of June the clouds begin to gather and at last down comes the rain in torrents. Day after day the rain continues to fall, with just an occasional break.

RANK VEGETATION.

The heat is still very great, hence vegetation soon becomes most luxurious. In a few days the parched plains put on robes of freshest green, and snakes and reptiles generally, which had gone down deep into the ground for moisture, crawl forth and begin their destructive work. Thousands of people in India have died during the past few months from the bites of these poisonous reptiles.

One great cause of snakes being so numerous is the superstitious dread of taking life of any kind. Scarcely any orthodox Hindoo would kill a snake even if caught in the act of biting his child.

A RECENT CASE OF DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.

A few days ago a man, while drawing some wheat out of a kind of granary in our Girls' Orphanage, just alongside of my house, was bitten by a snake which had taken up quarters in the grain. In a few hours he was a corpse. The terrible Cobra de Capella and the Karait carry death in their fangs; and it is a very rare thing for any one to recover who has been bitten by one of these venomous reptiles. The masses of the people are very poor, and live in little mud huts about ten or twelve feet square, which have no windows and only a place *for* a door. Their bed is generally the hard earthen floor. Hence the snakes crawling about bite them while they are sleeping. Going to my school, one morning, I observed a woman lying dead by a hut near my school-house door. Her friends told me she had been bitten at three o'clock, A. M., and was dead by six o'clock. It is thought the victims do not suffer long, as they fall into a stupor a few minutes after being bitten, from which they never awake.

DAMPNESS AND MOULD.

The air becomes so impregnated with moisture that doors, table-drawers, etc., which shrink so as to rattle in their places, now swell so much that they cannot be opened or shut, and everything made of leather begins to mould. Should the sun come out for a few minutes, books and woolen clothes must be put out to dry, otherwise they will be ruined.

INJURY TO HOUSES.

The constant rain fall produces crevices in the flat-roofed mud-covered houses, which, if not looked after immediately, will soon let the water into the walls, which come tumbling down on the heads of the occupants. The rainy season has been unusually severe this year. The rivers have, in some instances, spread out for miles, engulphing and carrying away entire villages. It must be remembered that village houses, and indeed most in the cities, are made of sun-dried bricks. In such houses we have always lived in India until this year. Hence as the rivers spread out over the plains and sweep through these villages the walls quickly melt away, and a few hours suffice to utterly demolish a village.

An idea of this destruction of houses will be gained from the following quotation from a letter just received from Rev. P. M. Buck, one of our Missionaries at Shahjehanpore, formerly our home: "Fifty-four persons in the "zilla (county) were killed or drowned. Many "villages were entirely destroyed, while in "Shahjehanpore city 582 pucca (burned brick) "houses and 5800 cutcha (sun-dried brick) "houses fell down." Barnlly fared nearly as badly. So when you remember that these huts or houses were the dwelling places of, on an average, six persons each, you will see that in Shahjehanpore city alone over fifty thousand people were rendered homeless.—Perhaps the half of these families do not earn more than from two to four dollars a month all told, so the chances for getting new houses are not very flattering. While I write the sky is perfectly clear, and in all probability the rainy season is over, and we will soon have relief from the oppressive heat which has been so hard to endure, and while good old Pennsylvania is covered with snow we will be having fresh tomatoes, beans, peas, etc., but never a sleigh ride.

Barully, India, Sept. 20, 1874.

From Salt River.

HEAD-WATERS OF SALT RIVER,
November 10th, 1874.

MR. DURBORROW:—*Dear Sir:* As I promised you when I left to write you occasionally from this region, I am now going to fulfill my promise. Well, our company started on the morning of the 4th, all in good spirits, as we only intended staying up here one year. Everything passed off pleasantly till we got about half way up the river when our company was thrown into confusion by the appearance of a very suspicious looking craft coming down the river about a half a mile ahead, with black hull and one mast, and the the Palmetto flag waving at her mast-head, bearing the following inscription: "Jeff Davis for our next President. *Sic Semper Tyrannis!* Free Trade and free whiskey." The crew evidently had the appearance of pirates, but our company were relieved from their fears as this vessel approached us, when they discovered that the deck was crowded with Democrats and Potato Bugs, with "Uncle George" for their captain. He was doing some big swearing at the "negroes" they had on board. I saw a number of persons I knew, but they were nearly all fuddled. I would like to give you a little description of them; it certainly was the hardest craft I ever saw. Many of them lay on the deck dead drunk, while the bad whiskey was acting on others as an emetic. Prominent among the crowd was the "Jail bird." He seemed to be a news boy, with a package of *Globes* under his arm and a little book in his hand on Bass Fishing, by Bruce Petriken. He was all the time yelling at the top of his voice, "Now is the time to subscribe for the *Globe*; *there is fun ahead!* I am an innocent man; I am an innocent man; I am not guilty of any of the charges the Committee brought against me." Just at this time an old fellow that lay on the deck, as I supposed, dead drunk, raised up his head and said, "if you are an innocent man what the *divel* are you always bragging (hic) about it for? We would believe you far better if you would not say so much about it?" This old fellow was not as dumb as he was drunk-looking. Now just at this point I discovered, for the first time, that Hon. R. M. Speer was on our boat. What his business was I am not able to say. He called to them to stop their boat until he would get on, but they were all so full of it that they could not stop it and they swore that they could not take him on until he would give them the $5,000 grab. Their vessel glided down the river, and until the sound died away in the distance, I could still hear uncle George swearing, and the fellow with one eye crying out, "Now's the time to subscribe for the *Globe*; there is fun ahead. I am an innocent man." Well, after a pleasant ride of two days, we landed safe at this place. We went to the old hotel that the Democrats had occupied so long, and found it in a miserable condition. On the walls we found the likenesses of Valandingham, Jeff Davis and Dirty Shirt Dean. The furniture consisted of a few broken chairs, a number of broken down bunks, and they were so infested with chinch and gray backs that we could not occupy them. We also found in the cellar 15 empty whiskey barrels, 3 dozen flasks and about 40 empty lager beer kegs and a number of little tin boxes with a preparation of pecipitate and lard, (partly used,) that we supposed the Democrats had used for the itch and "gray backs." And I would just say here that the only thing they had worth shipping when they left was a barrel of sour kraut, and Henry McAteer and Dad Lewis had a fight about this. Henry wanted to leave this for the Republicans and Dad would not agree to it—he wanted to take it down to his grocery, and he succeeded. There was such a filthy stench in every part of the house that we found it impossible to stay in it over night.

Mr. Durborrow, you know the only Democrat we read of in the good book, is that one who left his house seeking rest in dry places and finding none. You know he returned then and took seven Potato Bugs with him and they found the house swept and garnished, they entered in, &c. Now, I was just thinking when the Democrats come up here next fall, with their dear Potato Bugs, they will not find their house swept and garnished as the one I have referred to. We will not occupy their old hotel. I suppose the gray backs will perish through the winter, but the bed bugs will be all right; it is said they will live five or six years and whet their teeth waiting for a fellow's return.

In conclusion I would say that we have put up a good house sufficiently large to accommodate all that may come. We are all enjoying ourselves first-rate, with the exception of R. M. Speer, who still has a hankering after the old boat we met down the river.

Your friend, as ever,

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

A Visit to the Great Falls.

WASHINGTON, November 14, 1874.

I have just returned from a two days trip in the country, and hasten to write before the week expires. Yesterday morning four of us started for Great Falls, to make a personal examination of the Potomac River, the Falls, the Washington Aqueduct, and anything else that might be deemed important in the trial of a case of which I have charge. The party consisted of the Superintendent of the Aqueduct, Mr. McAlpine, a noted engineer of Albany, Mr. McCammon, and myself. After a ride of 17 miles on a fine road, we reached the Falls, and tramped over rocks, drift and timber the balance of the day. This morning at 8 we commenced again and worked till 2; rest, dinner and the homeward journey consumed the time until the present hour of 8. A rather amusing incident occurred yesterday as we were starting; the first place we stopped was at the office of the Aqueduct, about a mile from the Department, where we got out of the carriage, leaving it and the driver to wait until we were ready to start again. After examining the charts, profiles and maps, so that we might better understand the objects of our journey, we came out to re-embark. No carriage was to be seen and nothing could be learned of it except that a few minutes after we got out the driver started off. Papers, documents, lunch and carriage gone; we were perplexed. Mr. McAlpine's time was costing the Government $200 or $300 a day, and the week was so nearly gone that the trip must be proceeded with. I borrowed a buggy and drove back to Washington, to inquire at the Livery Stable for our lost equipage. Getting no word of it there I hired another carriage, picked up the rest of the party and made a fresh start. Nothing could we hear of our lost team until about five or six miles from Washington we met him wending his way back. Resuming our old carriage, explanations ensued; the driver said he thought he had seen us get into the carriage, so he started off and drove seven miles without discovering his mistake. Most likely he would have labored under the delusion that we were safely inside until he reached Great Falls, but that he stopped to water his horses and then saw that there was no one in the carriage.

We found the Great Falls well worth a visit; although the fall is not perpendicular, but consists of alternate rapids and descents, yet it is a wierd, strange sight. For a distance of a mile the whole bed of the river is composed of immense boulders, sometimes forty or fifty feet high and never standing less than twenty feet above the surface of the water. Among, over, around and through these rocks the water finds its tortuous passages. Sometimes a dozen channels convey it and sometimes two or three; in one place several narrow, deep gorges (they might almost be called ravines,) furnish the only vent to the whole stream. The whole descent is about 90 feet, but distributed as it is over half a mile, none of the perpendicular falls are very high. The banks or rather walls of the River are perpendicular rocks rising 20, 30, 40 and 100 feet high; broken, evidently, by volcanic action or upheavals of the earth's crust into deep gorges making it very dangerous to travel close to the shore. Yesterday we walked along the tow path of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal from a point above the Falls to quite a distance below them, examining the banks with reference to the probable or possible use of the water power for manufacturing purposes. To-day we crossed to the Virginia shore above the Falls, in a skiff, and made the same examination on that side. As a reward for our exertions we got more and better views of the wonders of the region than sight-seers generally obtain, Mr. McAlpine returns to Albany next week and I suppose I will have his testimony on the result of his observations.

Yours affectionately,

J. S. BLAIR.

Appeal to the Citizens of Huntingdon County.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Nov. 11, 1874.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I have been requested by the Committee of the "Relief Society" here, to write you, and through your paper make public an appeal to your readers in behalf of the "grasshopper sufferers" in this county.

In complying with the request I will not give a detailed account of the condition of many worthy citizens in the county who have been reduced to want, by the destruction of their crops by "grasshoppers" but simply state that there are many homesteads, men of industry who have families, in destitute circumstances, and that unless assistance is rendered, ere the coming winter has passed, they with their wives and "little ones" will have perished.

This is not an appeal for assistance for worthless men, but for men who are energetic, possessed of a strong and determined will, who migrated here with limited means to provide a home for themselves and families on these fertile prairies, but who this year saw their well tilled fields that promised an abundant harvest waste away before the ravages of millions of grasshoppers—a calamity that could not be averted and which has caused distress—and although the hopes of these men have been blasted by this loss, they are not discouraged with the country, but they must have assistance to enable them to subsist their families until the maturity of another crop. If you give this publicity, with such comments as you deem proper, you will be doing a very charitable act.

The Relief Committee is composed of representative men of the county, who will perform the duties incident to the trust with fidelity.

Everything is being done here that can be done to alleviate the suffering, but the work is too formidable for those who can give; we all feel the effects of the loss in our business.

If the good people of Huntingeon county will move in this matter their donations will be appreciated and worthily bestowed, thereby rendering valuable assistance in saving many "little ones" from suffering from the chilling blasts of winter.

The committee makes no suggestion as to what your donation shall consist of; anything will be acceptable. If you can't send money, send "cast off clothing" which would be of great benefit. The committee informed me that warm clothing is very much needed, especially among the children.

If you should send any boxes of clothing or donations of any kind, direct them, IN CARE OF "RELIEF SOCIETY," Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska. *Being so directed, "transportation" will be free.*

Will Huntingdon county respond in this matter and assist in making glad many noble hearts that are bleeding on account of their suffering "little ones," as well as men and women who are in actual want, and already feel the chilling blasts of winter?

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

Very respectfully,

MILES ZENTMYER.

Letter from Reedsville.

REEDSVILLE, Mifflin Co., Pa.,
November 18th, 1874.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Having business in this county we embarked on board the Harrisburg Accommodation, at "ye ancient borough," yesterday morning, at 12:30 P. M., and found ourself safely landed in this village, situated in the Kishocoquillas Valley, six miles from Lewistown, and on the Mifflin and Centre Branch of the P. R. R.

Reedsville has a population of about 250. It being the principal shipping point for this valley a large amount of business is done here. There are three retail stores selling about twenty thousand dollars worth of goods each annually. This town has never been incorporated into a borough, consequently is connected with Brown township in local matters. Although a very wealthy township, old fogyism has ruled here to a very great extent; for instance, it was the only township in the county that gave a majority against the soldiers having a vote. Since that time they have been progressing. They voted in favor of Local Option and last Spring they rallied and elected School Directors in favor of improvements, and now they are building new school houses. A large one has been put up here and will be finished by the first of December next. It is built of brick and will cost about four thousand dollars. Most of the pupils to this school come from the Axe Factory. This is said to be the best house of the size in the county. Considerable opposition was manifested by some of the farmers to this improvement, but the side of progress prevailed.

One mile east of this place is Mann's Axe Factory, an account of which we gave in a previous letter. Mr. William Mann, one of the firm, is traveling through the Southern States, (now in Texas,) in the interest of the firm, selling axes, etc. This establishment has run on full time all through the panic and is still doing a thriving business. This is the only place we have been where business looks lively this fall. There are no more sociable and energetic business men in Central Pennsylvania than the Messrs. Mann, and when you meet one of them you find a *Mann* any way you take him.

Two miles up the valley is a large Woolen Factory, owned and run by John Wilson & Co. They have handled over thirty thousand pounds of wool this year. They manufacture almost all kinds of woolen goods, and they have five wagons out exchanging their goods for wool. Their goods are well known in Huntingdon county, as their agent, Geo. W. Considine, we believe, thoroughly canvasses the county annually selling their goods and buying wool.

We notice, as we pass up the road, that the Logan Steel & Iron Company are running part of their works.

We see a bill posted up at the R. R. station asking proposals for building a Good Templars' Hall in Yeagertown. This speaks well for that little village. Hope some more pretentious towns will do likewise.

Our sheet is full, and we close. BOB.

Letter from Montgomery County.

URSINUS COLLEGE, FREELAND,
Montgomery Co. Pa., Nov. 10, 1874.

MR. DURBORROW.—*Dear Sir:*—In a recent number of the JOURNAL and *Local News* I noticed that our Huntingdon boys, who are in attendance at other colleges throughout the State, have already favored you with their communications, and have been favored in return by receiving access to your columns; consequently, I feel it my duty to follow suit, and am emboldened to solicit a corresponding favor.

Since most of your readers are unacquainted with the design and workings of the institution we represent, and in fact, even unaware of its existence at all, it is therefore necessary that we give you a portion of its history, which for convenience we clip from the catalogue issued by its board of directors, for 1874 and 1875:—

"Ursinus College was founded under a liberal charter obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in February, 1869. It owes its establishment to the lively interest felt by its founders in the advancement of *education* in the higher branches of learning, *upon the basis of Christianity, and with chief regard to religious ends*; and especially to their earne t desire to secure those ends *in full harmony with evangelical Protestant principles.* Ruled by this desire they chose, as the name of their institution, that of one of the most distinguished reformers and scholars of the sixteenth century. Ursinus, the renowned theologian of the Palatinate, Germany, under Frederick II, himself the Prince, and principal author of the *Heidelberg Catechism* and many masterly works in defense of Apostolic doctrines, will ever be held in honored remembrance, as a most worthy representative of eminent learning consecrated to the service of pure christianity.

"Although a majority of the founders and directors of Ursinus College are members of the Reformed (German) Church, and all of them are friends of that Church, the institution will be in no sense sectarian, excepting as it is avowedly and distinctively *Evangelical Protestant.* Ursinus College is therefore pledged to sincere co-operation with all institutions of learning founded on a similar basis, and animated by a kindred purpose, in their educational efforts to serve the same holy cause."

The location of this college is the most desirable that could have been found—except Huntingdon. In a remarkable healthy district, on an eminence commanding the most attracting scenery; affording delightful walks, and inviting fields for prosecuting botanical and geological studies in a practical way; easy of access by railroad communication from all sides;—and only twenty-five miles from the second city in the country, with a number of trains running from here to there and returning daily, making it convenient for us to visit *the city* occasionally, which to us is no mean source of enjoyment; having been reared in the country, and seldom if ever, visited larger places than Huntingdon or Harrisburg. Surrounded by a moral and religious community; retired, and so far free from the distracting noise and stir of public life and yet enjoying all the convenience of a thrifty town, and we are confident that its founders could not have secured a spot combining greater advantage for such an institution. The surrounding country is exceedingly beautiful; and resembles our own native home in the upper end of Morrison's Cave; only here the mountains are not quite so sociable and keep almost entirely out of sight.

The main edifice of the institution is built of stone, four stories high, surrounded by a handsome railing, a spacious observatory, and a beautiful belfry. At the east end of this building, they have erected a large wing, corresponding in hight and material, which is occupied principally by the Theological Department, which, though recently established, is remarkably well represented. This wing also contains a spacious hall, used principally on Anniversary occasions and occasional lectures by eminent speakers; also the halls, occupied by the "Schaff" and "Zwinglian" Literary Societies and their well stored Libraries. At the west end is another wing of similar proportion, occupied principally as an Academic Department, containing the chapel, and recitation hall. The adjoining grounds, comprising a lawn of eight acres, beautifully diversified with shade trees and shrubbery, are laid out both with reference to utility and ornament, and afford ample space for recreation and healthful exercise. About a ten minute's walk from the college is Perkiomen Creek, a stream about as wide as the Juniata at Huntingdon, but deeper and not so rapid, which is a favorite resort for students during leisure hours in long summer evenings, where they develop their muscles and expand their lungs by rowing a few miles up the stream and back.—Another walk of about thirty minutes brings us in front of the quaint loooking building,—a picture of which is to be seen in the History of Pennsylvania—said to be the first Lutheran Church erected in the United States. It is a great deal more than a hundred years old, and is kept standing as a relic, with its internal arrangements unaltered; about forty feet from this building stands an ipmosing monument, which marks the resting-place of Ex-Governor Francis R. Shunk; and about a ten minute's ride down the railroad, to an unassuming little station, at which place we get off the train; and after gazing about for a few seconds, beholding marks made by those noble-hearted soldiers of '76, the very ground we walk on seems to be hallowed ground—we are at Valley Forge, walking over the same stones that cut the bare-feet of those true patriots who wintered there; and here we can walk for miles on entrenchments thrownup by them a hundred years ago; and visit Port Washington, Washington's headquarters, and many other places of equal interest, which are indeed sources of gratification to us sedentary students.

The course of study or the standard of scholarship is much higher than those of most similar institutions; which fact has been pretty well promulgated by her contemporaries at Lancaster and Mercersburg, in trying to frighten young men from attempting its achievement. But they have done her no harm, and have rather acted as an advertisement. This is the kind of a course that young men with *minds* prefer, and the college wants that kind of young men only. Their opposition strikingly compares with the old story of the dog and the moon, thus:—"The dog barked at the moon"—"What did the moon do?" "*The moon moved on,*" and so does Ursinus.

The dicipline of the institution is christian and parental. We are all blended together in bonds of affection as a family. We are all treated as gentlemen, and as to be expected, conduct ourselves accordingly. Every proper liberty is allowed, and we are subject to no arbitrary or oppressive restraints; yet violations of proper decorum and good order in our prompt and decisive penalties; as the honor of the institution, and the peace and comfort of those connected with it cannot be disregarded with impunity.

With means of grace we are supremely favored. Biblical instructions are statedly given, as a part of the regular course of study, and every student is required to take part in these biblical studies. The scholastic duties of each day are opened by praise and prayer. We are all assembled in the chapel, all join in singing—and I know it does your souls good to hear us as we make these walls resound, after which the Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D. President, reads an appropriate lesson from the Bible, and offers up a soul inspiring prayer in our behalf, and in such an impressive manner that our spirits seem to waft away into the immediate presence of Him who sits on the Great White Throne and rules the universe. The exercises of the day are closed with worship. On Tuesday evenings we have a students meeting, where we are appropiately addressed by one of the students, who officiate alternately as their initials stand in alphabetical order, and engage in prayer.

On Sabbaths, Dr. B., preaches in the Reformed Church near the College. There are also services held in churches of various other denominations, all of which are convenient. The students are required to attend divine services at any of these places on Sunday.

The patronage of the College, although yet in its infancy, far surpasses the expectations of its founders and friends, and it is obvious that *Ursinus* is fast growing into favor, and her opponents may already be seen to hide their deceitful heads beneath their vulture wings. Her representation at present is one hundred and nineteen (119) students. Huntingdon at present has but two representatives, but we are confident that the time is not far distant when we can say "we are" more than "seven." We feel sure of being four at the next opening.

Students from Huntingdon can reach Ursinus, for about the same expense, in about the same time, by a more interesting route, and with less trouble than students from the same place can reach their distination at Mercersburg. And then, when we are here, we are where we can see and be seen, and do not lead a hermit life in a convent at the foot of a mountain.

The JOURNAL visits us regularly, and it is welcomed by quite a number of students, who, though they are not Huntingdon boys, are well acquainted with the JOURNAL.

Politics dull, below par. News scarce.—More anon. ALBERT.

New To-Day.

PUBLIC SALE.

[*Estate of MARY MYERS, deceased.*]

The undersigned, Executor of Mary Myers, deceased, will sell at public sale, on the premises,

On Thursday, December 10, 1874,

the one undivided half of EIGHTY-NINE ACRES of good land, about twenty acres of which are in good timber, situated in Penn township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Frank, Solomon Garner, Isaac Bowers, Michael Garner, and Geo. B. Weaver. The improvements consist of a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib and other necessary out buildings.

This farm, known as the Abraham Grubb farm, is handsomely located on the public road leading from Huntingdon to Bedford, 1 mile from the village of Marklesburg, and is conceded to be one of the most productive farms in Woodcock Valley. It is well supplied with water and fruit.

Also, at the same time and place, the one undivided half of

THIRTY-FOUR ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, adjoining lands of Michael Garner of J., Catharine Stinson, and others.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known by

J. H. WINTRODE.

nov.25-4t. Executor.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

[Estate of MICHAEL WRIGHT, deceased.]

By virtune of an order of the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874,

at one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate: situate in Union township, in Hare's Valley, about two miles from Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., consisting of a VALUABLE FARM, bounded by lands of James D. Querry, John Pheasant, Lewis Dell's house, and others, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, one hundred of which is cleared, and having thereon a good TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, newly refinished, weatherboarded and painted throughout, a LARGE LOG BARN with sheds all around, with other outbuildings in good repair, and excellent water under the same roof, Smithshop, Woodhouse, &c., all convenient, with a large variety of Excellent Fruit. A portion of the land has been heavily limed quite recently, everything connected makes it one of the most desirable farms in that portion of the county.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, when deed will be made, one-third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining one-third at the death of Mary Ann Wright the widow, the interest thereon to be paid to her annually during her life, the whole to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

DAVID CLARKSON,
Nov.25-ts. Trustee.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Notice of Inquisition in the estate of Abraham Cutshall, late of Springfield township, deceased: To J. M. Cutshall, Allebuph Cutshall, of Huntingdon, Fulton county, Pennsylvania; Samuel Cutshall, Maddensville, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania; Dutton Cutshall, deceased, leaving a widow, Charity Cutshall, and four children, viz: Peter Cutshall, Robert D. Cutshall, Ann, intermarried with ——Strendley, and Ellen Cutshall, all living at Batavia, Jefferson county, Iowa; Mary Catshall deceased, who was intermarried with David Miller, of Dublin Mills, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, leaving her husband and four children, viz: William Miller, John Miller, Charlotte Miller, residing at Dublin Mills, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and Susannah, deceased, who was intermarried with —— McClain, whose residence was ——, Illinois, leaving two children, minors, sex and residence unknown; Caroline intermarried with Daniel Stains, of Richmond, Franklin county, Pennsylvania; Ann Cutshall, Dublin Mills, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and Susannah intermarried with Thompson Stains, of Springfield township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, TAKE NOTICE, that an Inquest will be held at the dwelling house of Abraham Cutshall, deceased, in the township of Springfield, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 24th day of December, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

AMON HOUCK,
Nov. 25, 1874. Sheriff.

A NEW SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.

HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK TOMBS:

The Secrets, Mysteries, and Romance of Prison Life in New York, Gathered by Charles Sutton, Warden of the Tombs.

Large 8vo, 650 pp., Illustrated, $3.50.

This is not a strictly sensational work, and is recommended by the best men as a MORAL REFORMER. Boys reading it will not learn to be theives, but will learn how theives suffer. The story of John Mahoney, written by himself, is worth the price of the book. The best selling book ever published, so say all our agents. Exclusive territory given. An agent wanted in every town.

UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO.,
nov.25-4t.] 13 University Place, N. Y.

DEARMITT & GEISSINGER

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Represent the following standard Insurance companies:

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Capital, $10,000,000.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Capital, $1,000,000

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, Capital, $500,000.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, Assets, $1,750,000.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., PHILADELPHIA, Capital, Assets, $1,096,025.77.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN., Capital, $200,000.

Office 416 Penn Street, 2d floor, room No. 3, Huntingdon, Pa.
Nov.25-3mos.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, November 15, 1874, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD. MAIL.	SOUTHWARD. EXP.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. EXP.	NORTHWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
5 50	9 00	Huntingdon	6 35	8 40
5 55	9 05	Long Siding	6 30	8 35
6 05	9 15	McConnellstown	6 20	8 25
6 10	9 20	Grafton	6 15	8 18
6 25	9 30	Marklesburg	6 05	8 08
6 35	9 40	Coffee Run	5 55	7 55
6 42	9 46	Rough and Ready	5 49	7 50
6 50	9 56	Cove	5 40	7 43
6 52	10

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 25, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription,
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

Skating next.

Let everybody economize.

Altoona has night schools.

November has five Sundays.

Sunday last was a gloomy day.

Tyrone is to have another bank.

Thanksgiving to-morrow, (Thursday.)

It is always in order to pay the printer.

Advertising is a blister that draws trade.

The time for protracted meetings approaches.

Court adjourned on Thursday evening last.

Massey and Barrick killed a deer one day last week.

Lookout for petty larcenies. Some people will steal.

Our neighbor of the *News* was indisposed last week.

All kinds of printing stock for sale at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

Some of the board walks on Mifflin street are man traps.

Printers' ink is the war-paint of the world's boldest braves.

Hard up tramps are on the move. Their name is legion.

The turkeys have now commenced to bid each other adieu.

All the trees have granted their foliage leaves of absence.

A fire-bell has been placed in the tower of the new engine house.

Six new church edifices were built in Cambria county this season.

Everything is as "handy as snuff in a rag" about the new engine house.

A large lot of Slates, from 5 to 30 cents a piece, at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

Bonsall, of the Mifflintown *Democrat*, has been elected a bank director.

Payson, Dunton & Scribner's copy books for sale at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

The Democratic poultry shows are over for this season—and we hope, forever.

If you want pictures or chromos the JOURNAL Store is the place to buy them. tf.

Don't fail to attend the Teachers' Institute now in session at the Court House.

Rep and plain visiting cards—all the rage —for sale at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

About two inches of "beautiful snow" covered the ground on Friday morning.

A handsome gas lamp has been placed on the front of the new engine house.

The Thanksgiving sermon will be preached by Rev. Hunter, in the M. E. Church.

The Altoona Lyceum has abandoned their lecture course, owing to the hard times.

Book Slates—large size—just the thing for students—for sale at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

The balloon ascension, advertised for Tyrone, was postponed "on account of the weather."

The canal is about to be closed up for the winter, and our boatmen are seeking shelter ashore.

Any book published in the English language furnished, at the JOURNAL store, at catalogue prices.

The Huntingdon car works are employing about fifty hands. They are doing an excellent business.

If you want any Magazine or Literary paper, for the coming year, leave your order at the JOURNAL Store. tf.

A heavy rain shower, accompanied with thunder and lightning, visited this bailiwick on Monday last.

Half the Democratic party of the State wants to be employed at Harrisburg this winter. How hungry those fellows are!

The convenience of the JOURNAL News Depo to the Postoffice makes it THE place for every body to buy their literature. tf.

May each of our patrons have a splendid big turkey for thanksgiving. We don't expect any these Democratic times.

Whose business is it to light the lamp in front of the post office? Has the regular lamplighter nothing to do with it?

The Altoona *Mirror* family has been increased. Mr. Fleming is the last acquisition. His opinions will be reflected in the future.

The members of the United Brethren Church propose holding a festival, in the room above the post office. An excellent location.

Mrs. Hettie Johnston was badly surprised on last Thursday evening. She believes now that some things can be done as well as others.

Prepare for the Holidays. We expect to have plenty of nice little articles—that won't cost much money, to suit the times—for presents.

All the turkeys in the country are just now thanksgivingly wondering why it is that they have been receiving such generous supplies of food.

Carpenters are at work re-fitting and modernizing Wharton's Hall, and when completed it will be well adapted to the purposes intended.

A colored man was robbed of thirty dollars and a silver watch while journeying from Tyrone to Altoona, one day last week, by a brace of foot-pads.

We call the attention of those who are in arrears for subscription to the notice under the editorial head. We mean to close that class of accounts.

Mrs. Hettie Johnston reports that after paying all expenses she paid over two hundred and twenty-six dollars as the net profits of the *Annual Visitor*.

There is more coal oil sold now than there has ever been sold before, in the same time, in Huntingdon, because people will not pay the high price of gas.

Send us items—solid, substantial items—not moustache and plug hat nonsense. We want the JOURNAL to be a complete record of the times in this county.

Schock, the agreeable clerk in the Prothonotary's office, smiles so when he greets you, and greets you very kindly while he smiles, because it's a girl.

An attempt was made to burglarize the First National Bank of Curwensville, one night last week, but the explosion of the powder, which had been drilled into the safe, made such a report that the cashier was aroused and got to the bank just as the would-be burglars made their escape. The safe contained $5,000.

The Ladies' Relief Society requests us to say that a box has been placed in the post office where the public is invited to deposit liberally for the support of our poor.

The contract for grading the first two miles of the Houtzdale and Madrea extension of the Moshannan Branch railroad, has been awarded to James McGovern, of Tyrone.

We understand that an application will be made at the next regular meeting of Council for the passage of an ordinance to prohibit cows from running at large in the borough.

Dr. R. A. Miller is remodeling the building on Washington street, between Second and Third, formerly occupied by the select school, and making it into a neat and comfortable residence.

Our friend Jackson seldom gets down town now. What does he care for Blackstone and Coke upon Littleton, and all that sort of stuff when he has a new baby to bother with—a girl at that.

Since the election the Democrats say that the highest priced article in America is labor. That means that the price of labor must come down. We want to hear from those who voted for a change.

There is a movement on foot, in some of the cities, to bring down the high price of beef. It is urged that butchers have enormous profits. They mean to regulate the matter by appropriate legislation.

A gentleman desires to rent a comfortable dwelling, in Huntingdon, for the coming year, containing about seven rooms, at a rent not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars. Address P. O. Box 20, Huntingdon, Pa.

The Vulcanite Company, one of the most infamous monopolies in the world—as bad as the Western Union Telegraph Company—has been stirring up the dentists. We do wish the Dentists could lay it out, but the lookout is rather a blue one.

Those of our country patrons, who have received bills from us, are respectfully informed that we need money or we would not have gone to the expense of sending a bill.—You can send it to us by mail, at our risk, if enclosed in presence of the postmaster.

The other evening a young man stepped up to one of our handsome young ladies and said: "My dear, can I have the exquisite pleasure of accompanying you home?" "No;" she indignantly replied, "nor any one else who don't buy their Stationery at the JOURNAL Store."

Huntingdon has made no movement towards getting up any kind of literary entertainments for the winter while almost every other town in the Union has. Our people don't appear to care much whether they have any intellectual food or not. No library, no lectures, no readings, no nothing.

Some of our correspondents think they cannot write for a paper unless they can thrust their pen through the sensibilities of their neighbors. We cannot indulge constant inuendoes. They are productive of much illfeeling and are generally in very bad taste.—So once and for all steer clear of them.

In Huntingdon there are two things which people of moderate means have to contend with that operates very much against the town, and if not reduced in price, will drive people away from it. We allude to the high price of gas and house rents. These prices are thirty-three per cent. higher here than they are in neighboring towns, and people will go where they can live the cheapest these hard times.

The Broad Top Coal & Iron (formerly called the New York Company,) at Coalmont, is opening a new drift with a fair prospect of success in developing the coal. Several years since it was proved that the coal was there, but some mistake was made in the opening. It is to be hoped that success will crown the efforts of the company, as Coalmont would be a thriving little borough with coal works in the vicinity.

We publish, on the first page of to-day's issue, the proceedings of the Sabbath School Convention held at Dudley, on the 29th of September, and the only excuse we have to offer for the delay in its publication is its great length. We don't have any serious objections to publishing such matters when they do not occupy more than a column of space, but when they stretch out four or five columns, we think that it is imposing upon good nature to ask their publication.

We are under obligations to our old-time friend, Maj. W. F. Johnston, of the firm of Sheeder Bros. & Co., manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in cigars, at Everett, Pa., for a box of as prime cigars as it has ever been our good fortune to sample. This is a reliable firm, and goods sold by them will always be found as recommended. The different brands of their manufacture can always be had at the JOURNAL store. Major, consider our hat tipped, and please accept "renewed assurances of our distinguished consideration" for your timely present.

J. V. C. M. A.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association, held at Newton Hamilton, on the 5th of November, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Samuel H. McCoy, S. W. Norton, J. K. Rhodes, F. D. Stevens, S. J. Brisbin, J. W. Webber, David Heister, F. M. Bell, J. F. Steiner, John Hamilton, W. H. McClellan, John A. McKee, and M. K. Foster. At a meeting of the directors held at Huntingdon, on the 12th, the following officers were elected: President, S. H. McCoy; Treasurer, D. E. Robeson; Secretary, J. K. Rhodes.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, November 21st, 1874:

Andrew Cohm, David Eckly, Mrs. Kate Hoofman, J. H. Johnston, Miss Jennie Kauffman, James Lawery, John Morrow, W. H. M'Mickar, F. Zimmerman.

Persons desiring advertised letters forwarded must send *one cent* fee, for advertising.

WHY does the "Domestic" Sewing Machine continue to have a ready sale while other machines are a drag on the market in these times of stagnation and panic? The answer is just here: Because all experienced sewing machine men, and everybody else acknowledge the superiority of the "Domestic" over all other machines. And people knowing its superiorities, and seeing its merits will buy it and the investment is one that pays and is never regretted. nov.4tf.

The following Magazines are for sale at the JOURNAL News Depot: Harpers' Magazine, Scribners', Galaxy, Blackwood's, St. Nicholas, Old and New, Lippincott's, Godey's Ladys' Book, Republic, Sanitarian, School Journal, Phrenological Journal, Atlantic Monthly, Science of Health, Appleton's Journal, Agriculturist, Country Gentleman, &c. tf.

At the JOURNAL News Agency will be found the following daily papers: New York *Times*, *Graphic*, *World*, *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press*, *All Day City Item*, Harrisburg *Patriot* and *Telegraph*, Pittsburgh *Commercial*, *Gazette* and *Telegraph*, and all the weekly Literary papers and Monthly Magazines of note in the country. tf.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!—Your wives are wanting a good sewing machine. Now, Miller and Wilson will sell you a "Domestic" and receive in payment therefor all kinds of marketable produce, at the highest market prices. tf.

Harpers' Bazar, Harpers' Weekly, New York Ledger, New York Weekly, Waverley, and all other Literary papers and Magazines for sale at the JOURNAL News Depot, opposite the New Postoffice. tf.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending November 21, 1874...	5,660
Same time last year	10,553
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	4,893
Total amount shipped to date.....	274,414
Same date last year.....	427,275
Increase for year 1874.....	
Decrease.....	152,861

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

DE ARMITT & GEISSINGER are pushing the Insurance business, and we are glad to learn that they are succeeding admirably.—They represent none but first-class companies, understand the business thoroughly and will render satisfaction in all cases. See advertisement.

THE Second Local Sunday School Convention will convene at Orbisonia, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th day of December, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All Day City Item, Sunday edition, contains a volume of the latest news matter, for five cents; for sale every Sunday morning at the JOURNAL News Depot. tf.

Notices to Trespassers can be had at the JOURNAL Store at 50 cents per dozen. They are the cheapest and best thing of the kind out. tf.

IF you want your Stones well-finished be sure to call on WILLIAMS, for his marble and work are unsurpassed.

Get your news at the JOURNAL News depot opposite the New Postoffice. All the daily and weekly newspapers on hand. tf.

LITERATURE.

The Medical Register and Directory of the United States, systematically arranged by States. By Samuel W. Butler, M. D. 1 vol. Royal 8vo, nearly 900 pages. Subscription price, $6.00. Office of the Medical and Surgical Reporter, 115 S. 7th St., Phila.

For many years the want of such a compilation had been seriously felt, and its value to the physicians of our country, as well as to the general public, can scarcely be over-estimated. It contains "names, post-office addresses, educational and professional status of more than fifty thousand physicians, with lists of medical societies, colleges, hospitals, and other medical institutions, with abstracts of medical laws of each State, notices of mineral springs." Here the standing, address and particular school of practice of any practitioner may be learned in a few moments, making a work which no physician can afford to get along without, of great value to professional or business men, and which should be found on the shelves of every public library in the country. The compiler, the late lamented Dr. Butler, of Philadelphia, has by this work raised for himself a lasting monument.

The "History of the New York Tombs; Its Secrets and its Mysteries," is a new book of absorbing interest. It is edited from facts and sketches procured from Mr. Charles Sutton, for many years Warden of the Prison, by two well-known metropolitan journalists, Mr. Samuel A. Mackeever and Mr. James B. Mix. From the days of the foundation of the building to the present time, the stories of the most prominent and noted murderers, and other criminals, are told in all their exciting, though sometimes revolting details; and a hundred incidents and anecdotes, never before related, are introduced. The History is spicy, exciting truthful, and thoroughly interesting from beginning to end. 650 pages. 150 illustrations, good paper, elegant binding. Sold only by subscription. Agents wanted in every town. United States Publishing Co., 13 University Place, N. Y. See advertisement.

The Schoolday Magazine, for many years a great favorite in schools and families, is to be enlarged for 1875 and new features added which will still further commend it to public favor. J. W. Daughaday, Philadelphia. For sale at the JOURNAL News Depot.

We have received from the publisher, Thos. Hunter, 716 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, the beautiful lithographic picture of the "Centennial Art Gallery," now in coarse of erection in Fairmount Park, to be used as the Art Gallery in the Centennial Exposition in 1876. It is a finely executed and well finished picture. For sale at JOURNAL News Depot.

The Arcadian; A weekly journal devoted to Reviews of Art, Literature, Music, the Drama, Men and Things. Its editorials are fresh and able, its general articles entertaining, and its reviews sharp and impartial. It is a very sprightly paper, and is improving with every number. 83 Nassau St., N. Y.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, are always awake to the interests of the young in producing for them the amusement necessary to employ their intervals of study to the best advantage. In addition to their former games—Crispino and Bee-Hive of Fun—they now announce, as ready for the Fall trade, several additional new games, "Tilt and Tournament" for two players, and "Stella" and "Chancery" each for two, three or four players. These will form delightful Holiday gifts, as they are handsomely gotten up. Besides these they publish the Original "Tingley" Games in superior style. These include the popular games of Authus, Courtship and Marriage, Familiar Quotations, Great Truths by Great Authors, Great Events, The Shakesperian Games, Natural History, &c., &c. They have also now ready the third volume in the Uniform Series of Emerson Bennett's works—The Phantom of the Forest.

Hurd & Houghton, New York, will shortly issue a new edition of Blanc's Grammar of Painting and Engraving, also new volumes entitled Public Wealth; A Rebel's Recollections, by George Carey Eggleston; His Two Wives, by Miss Mary Clemmer Ames.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA. November 24, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$5 50
Extra Flour	6 00
Family Flour	6 25
Red Wheat	1 20
White Wheat	1 25
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	30
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	30
Beans ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	6
Cloverseed ₱ 64 pounds	5 00
Corn ₱ bushel on ear new	50@60
Corn shelled new	57
Chickens ₱ lb	6
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2 10
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	15
Dried Apples ₱ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	7
Dried Beef	17
Eggs	18
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 00
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	14
Shoulder	10
Side	12½
Hay ₱ ton new	20 00
Lard ₱ lb new	15
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 25
Oats	60
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	50@100
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 50
Rye, new	1 00
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2 10
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	12
Wool washed	40a45
Wool unwashed	25@30

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Butter firm. New York and Bradford county choice, 42@43c; Western prime, 35@36c; choice Western rolls, 33@35c.

Cheese—Steady. Fancy New York and fine Western, 16@16½c; prime New York, 14½@15½c; prime Western, 14@15c.

Eggs firm. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, 33@34c; Western, 30@32c.

Cloverseed comes forward strong, and ranges from 8 to 9½c. at which figures 800 bushels changed hands. In Timothy no movement. There is but little Flaxseed here, and it commands $2 a bushel.

There is a moderate trade in Flour, and the market is firmer. Sales of 2,000 barrels Quaker City, Redstone, Girard, Market Street, and City Mills on secret terms; 900 barrels, including extras at $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra families at $5.25@6; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5.25@6.25, and high grades at $6.75@7.50. Rye flour sells at $5.50. In Corn Meal no transactions.

There is a firm feeling in wheat, with sales of red at $1.22@1.25; amber at $1.25@1.28, and white at $1.30@1.37. Rye commands 98c@$1.—Corn is less active, with sales of old yellow at 94@95c; new and old mixed at 92c., and new at 85@88c. Oats are in steady request, and 2,100 bushels Western white sold at 64½@65c.

Whiskey is quiet. Small sales of western iron-bound barrels at $1.03.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Beef Cattle—There was no new feature of moment developed in this department to-day. The market opened with the usual number of buyers in attendance, and for a time quite a business was doing, satisfactory prices as a rule being obtained; but later buyers and sellers became somewhat apart in their views, and trade was quite slow, continuing thus to the close. The better grades were in small supply, some 250 head having been shipped to New York, and the few on sale were disposed of at an early hour in the day within the range of 6¼a7½c per pound; other kinds sold all the way from 3½c up to 6c. Receipts, 3300.

QUOTATIONS

OF

WHITE, POWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 42 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1874.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	101½	102
" 5-20, c '67, M. and N	120½	121
" " " '64, " "	114½	115
" " " '65, " "	115½	116
" " " '65, J. and J	118⅞	119
" " " '67, " "	119	119½
" " " '68, " "	119	119½
" 10-40, coupon	113½	114
" Pacific 6's, cy	103½	104
New 5's, Reg. 1881	121½	122
" " c. 1881	121½	122
Gold	111¼	111⅝
Silver	106	109
Pennsylvania	62⅝	63
Reading	54¾	55
Philadelphia & Erie	16¾	17
Lehigh Navigation	48⅞	49
" Valley	61⅛	1/
United R. R. of N. J	128¼	129
Oil Creek	8¾	9
Northern Central	31¾	32
Central Transportation	42⅝	43
Nesquehoning	54½	55
C. & A. Montgage 6's, '89	99	100

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it its true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them 'White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSS & Co., 53 Broadway, New York

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.

Oct.15,1873-1y.

Marriages.

GROVE—SLACK.—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Thomas, Mr. William B. Grove to Miss Elizabeth Slack, both of Barree township.

DAVIS—QUINN.—On the 21st inst., in Orbisonia, by the Rev. J. W. Evans, Mr. James G. Davis to Miss Emma Quinn, all of Orbisonia.

Deaths.

BRENNEMAN.—On the 11th inst., in Smithfield, Mrs. Mary Brenneman, aged 21 years and 24 days.

SHULTZ.—On the 16th inst., in Mount Union, Mrs. Mary J. Shultz, aged 24 years, 10 months and 18 days.

New Advertisements.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

ORGANS and MELODEONS.

The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.

54,000

Now in use.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.

Send for Price List.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

Nov.18,'74-4t.

GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12.

Webster now is glorious,—it leaves nothing to be desired [*Pres. Raymond, Vasser College.*

Every scholar knows the value of the work. [*W. H. Prescott, the Historian.*

Believe it to be the most perfect dictionary of the language. [*Dr. J. G. Holland.*

Superior in most respects to any other known to me. [*George P. Marsh.*

The standard authority for printing in this office. [*A. H. Clapp., Government Printer.*

Excels all others in giving and defining scientific terms. [*President Hitchcock.*

Remarkable compendium of human knowledge [*W. S. Clark, Prest. Agricultural College.*

ALSO

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.

1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Price $5.

20 TO 1.

The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1873 were twenty times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries. In proof of this we will send to any person, on application, the statements of more than 100 Booksellers from every section of the country.

G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., Publishers Webster's Unabridged.

Webster's Primary School Dictionary		204 Engr's.
Common School	"	274
High School	"	297
Academic	"	344
Counting House	"	with numerous

illustrations and many valuable tables not to be found elsewhere.

Published by IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., New York. Nov.4.

ELEGANT RECEIPT BOOKS

AT THE

JOURNAL BLANK BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

BLANK BOOKS,

LEDGERS,
DAY-BOOKS,
JOURNALS,
RECEIPT BOOKS,
BILL BOOKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
TIME BOOKS,
MEMORANDUMS,
DIARIES,
LEASES,
DEEDS,
LIENS,
BONDS,
TAGS,
LABELS,
WARRANTS,
SUMMONS,
BLANK FORMS,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
JUDGMENTS,
CERTIFICATES,
MORTGAGE,
EXEMPTION and PROMISORY NOTES.

WRITING PAPER,

Cap, Letter-Cap, Legal, Record, Bill Poper, Post, Sermon, Note, Billet, Mouring, Initial, and French Papers. ENVELOPES: White Amber, Corn, Canary, Orange, Gold, Light Buff, Dark Buff, French, Mourning, Legal, Document.

Pens and Pencils, Pencil Cases, Crayon, Erasers, Jounce, Paper Cutters, Paper Holders, Clips, Bill-Files, Inkstands, Fluid, Inks and Mucilage.

EVERYBODY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

COME AND SEE.

New Advertisements.

SAFETY GAS MACHINE COMP'Y.

THE KEYSTONE APPARATUS GIVES A

BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL LIGHT

BY THE

SAFEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL

Method of Illumination ever invented. It is within reach of every householder, and will afford

A PERFECT GASLIGHT FOR EVERY FARM, FOR EVERY FAMILY, FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS, FOR VILLAGES AND TOWNS, FOR MILLS, WORKS, INSTITUTIONS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE K. S. G. M. CO., also MANUFACTURE the

KEYSTONE HYDROCARBON OIL,

THE BEST GAS-PRODUCING MATERIAL YET DISCOVERED.

OFFICES: { No. 717 Sansom street, Philadelphia / No. 110 Liberty street, New York.

PAMPHLETS AND FULL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

Sept.30-3mos.

NEW STORE & GOOD NEW GOODS

The undersigned has just opened out a Store on the southwest corner of the Diamond, No. 512 Penn Street, Huntingdon, where will be kept constantly on hand,

I have just brought from New York the finest styles of Ladies Scarfs and Sashes, a large assortment of Hair Goods which will be sold for 25 per cent. less than any house in town. Calicoes still at 10 cents. Best quality of Muslins at 12½ cents.

A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS,

Including Calicoes, Muslins, Linens, Delaines, Alpacas, Shawls, &c.

LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF WHITE GOODS,

Comprising Ladies' Underwear, Babies' Clothes, Embroideries, etc.

Four White Handkerchiefs for 25 cts., Lady's best white Hose, 2 pairs for 25 cts., Shirt Breasts, from 12 to 50 cts., Hats from $2 to $6, Calicoes 10 cts., Muslins, 12½ cts, and other goods equally low.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY GOODS,

Which he will wholesale and retail, including Hats, Bonnets, Artificial Flowes, &c. Ribbons from 5 cents a yard up to $1.00. Hats trimmed to order.

NATHAN GREENBERG.

sept.30-6mos.

CHEAP! PAPERS. CHEAP!! ALBUMS. CHEAP!!! FLUIDS.

Buy your Paper, Buy your Stationery,
Buy your Blank Books,

AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

Fine Stationery, School Stationery,
Books for Children, Games for Children,
Elegant Fluids, Pocket Book, Pass Books,
And an Endless Variety of Nice Things,
AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

JOHN WHITESIDE. — CHARLES H. REED.

WHITESIDE & REED

ORBISONIA, PA.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,

Steel, all sizes; Iron, flat, round, oval, Tires for Wagons and Carriages, Horse Shoe Nails, Nail of Kain cut and Wrought. Saws, mill, carpenter, butchers, and cross-cut. Files, all sizes and kinds. Carpenter Tools, planes, chisels, braces, bits, augers, drawing knives, moulding planes, compasses, axes, &c. Paints mixed and unmixed, oils, varnish, paint brushes. Table Cutlery in a great variety. Pocket Knives, Wares of all sizes, Door Locks, Screws. Shoemaker Tools of all kinds. Saddle Tools, Horse and Mule Hames, picks, shovels, forks, rakes, grain cradles, chains, sleigh bells. Fishing Tackle, lines, hooks, fishing rods, &c., Dinner Bells, Copper and Brass Kettles. Stoves, cooking and parlor, with or without pipe. Carriage Trimmings of all kinds. Looking Glasses. Lamps, of all patterns. Plows and Points, Oil Cloths, Table Cloths, Window Blinds, Wall Paper, Queensware, Glasswares, Groceries, Salt Fish, Flour and Feed, Tinware, Cedarware, Willowware, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, of the best manufacture, Medicines, &c.

We would announce to our numerous customers, that we are engaged in enlarging our building, with a view of adding to our present extensive stock, Dry Goods, and in fact everything wanted in town or country. Thankful to our many friends for past favors, would invite every one to call before buying elsewhere and examine our stock. We are determined to sell at reasonable prices. Also agents for the SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

WHITESIDE & REED.

WILLIAM BRAHAM, Salesman.

June10,1874.

NOTICE TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE JOURNAL.

By sending TEN CENTS to

DESMOND & CO.,

915 Race street, Philadelphia,

You are entitled to receive a book containing all choice selections from the poetical works of

BYRON, MOORE AND BURNS,

together with a large number of receipts for useful articles. The books from which this work is compiled, would cost Five dollars. We desire our subscribers to avail themselves of this book.

May13,1874-7mos.

JOHN ATKINSON & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Manufacturers of

YELLOW PINE BUILDING LUMBER,

Frame Stuff, Roofing and Plastering Lath, and Dressed Flooring, on hands and made to order. Seasoned Boards and Plank always on hand. Prices low. Mills on Warrier's Ridge near Warm Springs. july1-3mos.

S. L. KIRK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

130 North THIRD St., Corner of Cherry,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have in store and offer for sale, at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c. Selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. [apr1-1y.

DANIEL AFRICA, 103 Fourth Street, near UNION DEPOT, Huntingdon, Pa., Dealer in FINE CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, NOTION S, TOYS, JEWELERY, &c. Also ICE CREAM and SODA WATER in season.

DANIEL AFRICA.

April1,1874-6mos.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL" BUILDING

MEMORANDUMS, PASS BOOKS, and a thousand and one other useful articles, for sale at the *Journal Blank Book and Stationery Store.*

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.

Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEWEST AND THE BEST.

It is a simple Machine having but few working Parts, and always ready to work.

The simple manner in which the Machine is threaded, makes it easy of accomplishment by the most inexperienced. There being NO HOLES to thread either above or in the Shuttle.

The Shuttle requires no threading, being ready to work as soon as the Bobbin is placed in it.

If the Machine accidently turns backward, it does no harm and breaks no threads or needles.

It runs lightly and easily, requiring very little outlay of strength, and sewing with great speed on any material thereby admitting of its use by many in delicate health, who have heretofore been unable to use Sewing Machines.

The tensions are easily, evenly and perfectly adjusted, the under tension being self-regulating, and no threading up required in the shuttle. The under thread is drawn from a short deep bobbin, giving a perfectly even tension, never breaking the thread, *making the Lock-Stitch the strongest and best.*

RUNS THE LIGHTEST OF ANY SHUTTLE MACHINE.

MAKES THE LEAST NOISE—HAS SELF-SETTING NEEDLE.

HAS THE MOST ROOM UNDER THE ARM.

NEVER SKIPS STITCHES OR BREAKS THE THREAD.

IS MOST EASILY LEARNED.

CAN BE INSTANTANEOUSLY ADJUSTED TO WORK FROM No. 300 to No. 10 COTTON.

IS THOROUGHLY MADE IN ALL ITS PARTS OF THE BEST MATERIALS, AND EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED BY THE COMPANY AND ITS AGENTS.

JOHN H. THOMAS,

General Agent for Huntingdon county,

Mill Creek, P. O., Pennsylvania.

August5,1874-4mos.

INDIAN HERB BITTERS

MANUFACTORY,

Opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

These Bitters are Anti-Dyspeptic, a fine Tonic and an excellent appetizer. They are a sure preventitive against many of the diseases arising from a week stomach, &c., &c. Address

DR. FELIX & SWOOPE,

Sept.23-1y. Manufacturers.

I. D. MASSEY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.

903 WASHINGTON STREET.

Sept.23,1874.

Iron City College.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough, practical education of the young and middle aged man, having the largest patronage and the best facilities for instruction of any business college in existence.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

For circulars giving full information as to course of study, method of instruction, necessary expenses, &c., address,

J. C. SMITH, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

Sept.25,1874.

PAINTER'S MANUAL—House and sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, kalsomining, papering, lettering, staining, gilding, glazing, silvering, glass staining, analysis of colors, harmony, contrast, &c., 50 cts. Book of Alphabets, 50. Book of Scrolls and Ornaments, $1. Watchmaker and Jeweler's Manual 50. Taxidermist's Manual, 50. Soap-maker's Manual, 25. Guide to Authorship, 50. Lightning Calculator, 25. Dog Training, 25. Hunter and Trapper's Guide, 20. Employment Seeker's Guide, 25. Of booksellers, or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau st., N. Y. Sept-23-3mo.

SOMETHING NEW ON HAND

GO TO

DR. J. C. FLEMING & CO.'S

DRUG STORE,

Corner of 5th and Washington streets

JUST OPENED!

Where you will find a large assortment of the

PUREST DRUGS

in the market.

FANCY ARTICLES

in endless variety. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes. Sept.9-3mos.

OLIVER CUNNINGHAM,

One door below the Old Broad Top Corner, South side of Allegheny street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

is selling goods, by sample, for A. B. DARLING & CO., Manufacturers and Commission Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

No. 400, Commerce street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia Jobbing Houses have been buying their goods from these parties, and all wishing this class of goods will find it to their advantage to call upon Mr. Cunningham. Sept.9-6mos

SOMETHING NEW.

FIRST NATIONAL BAKERY.

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Here is the place to buy your BREAD, CAKES and GROCERIES, and to get the worth of your money. Fruit, fresh and canned, the best COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, CHEESE.

CENTENNIAL SAUCE,

CENTENNIAL CELERY SALT,

CONFECTIONARIES B

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Slicking up for Winter.

BY ALEXANDER HYDE.

Farmers, in common with all householders generally are careful to slick up their premises in the spring, but are not so careful to do it in the fall. They seem to think the snow will soon come, and cover up all defects and blemishes. True, the snow will probably come, but there are some things which ought to be attended to before the snow comes, and one of them is to clean up the leaves. These will pay all expenses of time and money as bedding and manure. Gathered when dry, and put under cover, they make the best of bedding for horses and cows, and are full of rich salt for the compost heap. Straw is so valuable in these latter days that farmers can hardly afford to use it as bedding for their stock, and the temptation is to sell it and let the stock lie on hard and wet boards. There is no excuse for this cruelty when leaves are piled in great winrows about the premises. When the time for the falling of leaves has passed and they have become crisp from the sun and wind, then is the time to gather them, and who ever does it will find his reward.

Another chore for this season of the year is to look after the drains of the cellar and the land to see that the outlets are not choked up. There is a constant deposit at these outlets, and a few moments' work in clearing them out will save hours and days of vexatious toil, and, in case of house drains, possibly weeks of wearisome disease, for there is nothing more pernicious to health than a damp, malarious cellar.

All the old boards and refuse lumber of all sorts about the premises should be carefully gathered before the snow falls, cut up and piled in the wood-house for the Winter's fuel. Some put it in the cellar; but no rotten wood should ever be placed in the cellar to contaminate the air of the whole house. The wood-house is plenty near enough to the sitting and sleeping apartments for the storage of the refuse.

The wood-house itself should be cleaned out every Fall or Spring, for the accumulations of rotten chips are by no means conducive to health. The compost heap is the place for chipdirt, and after the wood-house is cleaned out the ground or floor should be strewed with air-slaked lime before the house is filled up again with wood.

The cellar also needs attention after the roots are stored in it, it should be swept and the ceilings and sides whitewashed.—It is a matter of regret that turnips, cabbages, etc., must be stored in the cellar, and no more should be placed there than are absolutely necessary for the wants of the famil, during the winter. The appropriate place for the balance is the barn cellar, or, if there is no barn cellar—the more is the pity—then they should be pitted. Over the potatoes and turnips, etc., which are deposited in the cellar of the house a little air-slacked lime may be scattered, which will prevent all decay and all effluvia.

The farm buildings generally should be refitted for winter, the farm implements put in the tool-house and broken parts repaired.

There is comfort and profit in slicking up.

How to Estimate the Profits of a Farm.

The farmer lives in his own house.—The use of the house, which he does not pay for, is as much a part of his income as the money that a salaried man pays for rent is of his, and should be counted as such in an estimate of the profit of the farm. All things produced on the farm and consumed on the farmer's table, including the vegetables from the garden, the eggs and milk used in cooking, are as much a part of his income as the money paid for such things out of his salary is of the salaired man. If a farmer gives his wife and children a pleasant ride to town, using his own horses and wagon, the value of their use is part of his income from his farm, as truly as the money the other man pays out of his salary for carriage hire is of his. The correct rule for estimating the income of a farm is substantially this:

Give credit for every article produced, used or expended in any way whatever, no matter how small in value, as well as for cash received for products sold, and for increase in the value of farm property, and charge against the farm for interest on capital invested, and for all expenditures. The farmer who will do this from year to year will not feel so much like complaining of the unprofitableness of farming as compared with other pursuits. The fact is that not one in a hundred farmers take into consideration the luxury, comforts of fresh eggs, butter, milk, fruits, etc., that they would have to pay high prices for if they lived in towns or do without them.

Destruction of Insects.

The *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following receipt for the destruction of all kinds of insects: Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our homes.—Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire till the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush, while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves, and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor or the skirting or mop boards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin.—If, in white-washing a ceiling, plenty of it is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a chalk mark just around the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken, or they will creep over it; but a continuous chalk mark half an inch in width will set their depredations at naught.—Powdered alum or borax will keep the chintz bug at a respectful distance; and travelers ought always to carry a package in their hand-bags, to scatter over and under their pillows in places where they have reason to suspect the presence of such bed-fellows.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., or
JAMES A. BROWN, Agent for Huntingdon County, No. 525½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

no15

Miscellaneous.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.

The attention of Boards of Education, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the following

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY

E. H. BUTLER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

—AND—

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

BY THE

CONVENTION OF DIRECTORS,

HELD AT CLEARFIELD, JUNE 3, 1873,

For the use of the Public Schools of Clearfield co.

Also by the

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

for all the Public Schools in the State of Vermont.

BY THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION OF

New York City,
Philadelphia,
Lancaster,
Reading,
Huntingdon,
Alexandria,

and many other prominent towns and cities.

MITCHELL'S NEW GEOGRAPHIES

The Standard Series of America.

ALWAYS UP WITH THE TIMES.

RETAIL PRICES:

Mitchell's First Lessons in Geography	50
Mitchell's New Primary Geography, 4to	80
Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography, 4to	1 80
Mitchell's New School Geography and Atlas	2 50
Mitchell's New Physical Geography	1 88
Mitchell's New Outline Maps and Key, *Small Series, on rollers. Net*	10 00
Mitchell's New Outline Maps and Key, *Large Series, on rollers. Net*	20 00

THE NEW AMERICAN

READERS AND SPELLERS.

The Latest and Handsomest Series,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SERIES.

New American First Reader,	SARGENT	20
New American Second Reader,		20
New American Third Reader,	AND	50
New American Fourth Reader,		60
New American Fifth Reader,	MAY	90
New American Primary Speller		20
New American Pronouncing Speller		30

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The New American Etymology	90
Oxford Junior Speaker	75
Oxford Senior Speaker	1 50

Copies can be obtained upon the most liberal terms for introduction, by application to the publishers, or

D. W. PROCTOR, Agent,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Correspondence with Teachers and Directors cordially invited. May27-3m.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (*Evangelical*)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

REPRINTED BY

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK,

By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation.

These periodicals constitute a wonderful miscellany of modern thought, research, and criticism. The cream of all European books worth reviewing is found here, and they treat of the leading events of the world in masterly articles written by men who have special knowledge of the matters treated. The American Publishers urge upon all intelligent readers in this country a liberal support of the Reprints which they have so long and so cheaply furnished, feeling sure that no expenditure for literary matter will yield so rich a return as that required for a subscription to these the LEADING PERIODICALS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TERMS.

About one-third the price of the originals.

For any one Review	$4 00 per yr.
For any two Reviews	7 00 " "
For any three Reviews	10 00 " "
For all four Reviews	12 00 " "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00 " "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00 " "
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00 " "
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00 " "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00 " "

Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.00; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the getter up of the club.

PREMIUMS.

New subscriptions (applying early) for the year 1874 may have, without charge, the last volume for 1873 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, now subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1873; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1873.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to Clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., New-York.

Feb.18,1874-1yr.

100,000

ENVELOPES

JUST RECEIVED

AT JOURNAL STATIONERY STORE.

Also,

BLANK BOOKS, all kinds,

ENVELOPES, every description.

Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WASH-DAY NO LONGER DREADED.

The complete Washer at hand, be prepared to buy. It washes effectually. It takes away all streaks from the bosoms and wrist-bands. To be tested at your homes during the work.

L. P. WALDRON,
May27-tf. General Agents.

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Ready-made Clothing.

OLD BROAD TOP CORNER

COMES TO THE RESCUE!

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLON!

FOSTER & CARMON,

On Allegheny Street, two doors East of Union Depot,

Have just received one of the largest assortments of Clothing ever brought to Huntingdon. Their stock consists of all the

NEW STYLES of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING,

Gentleman's FURNISHING Goods,

HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND SATCHELS,

And everything pertaining to Clothing Business. They sell everything CHEAP. Give them a call, and ascertain for yourself. CHEAP LOW FOR May20-6mos.

GRAND EXPOSITION

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT

H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.

If you want a good suit of cloths cheap,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,)
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order.
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

BEATTY & PLOTTS'

CELEBRATED

GOLDEN-TONGUE PARLOR ORGAN

IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY EMINENT MUSICIANS AND DISTINGUISHED MEN OF HONOR TO BE THE LEADING INSTRUMENT NOW IN USE

—THEY SAY—

BEATTY & PLOTTS'

PARLOR ORGANS were awarded FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA over Needham & Son's and J. Estey & Co's Organs at the Carbon County Fair, held at Lehighton, Pa., September, 1872.—*Lehighton Weekly News, Oct.* 5, 1872.

Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Moran, and H. D. Herdy, D. D., Hon. Z. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* I have received the Organ sent by your firm to me, and had it examined. It gives ample satisfaction.

JOHN SINEY.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organ is by far the best Parlor Organ in use. I have carefully examined it, and find its tone, workmanship and durability to be the best I ever saw, and I can with pleasure recommend it to any in want of a first-class parlor organ.

PROF. O. H. UNGER.

New Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 21, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* Having had one of your Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, for six months past, I thought before recommending it, to give it a fair, square trial, and am happy to testify that it surpassed all that has been said or advertised about it. I have had Professors of music, and celebrated organists come and try it, and one and all say that it is one of the sweetest and best toned instruments in the market. It has taken the shine out of all others around here. I am perfectly satisfied with it. You may publish this if you see fit, as my organ can be tried by any one wishing to do so, in proof of what I say.

A. E. R. RICHARDS,
Late of the Tamaqua Courier, now at New Bethlehem, Pa.

BEATTY & PLOTTS Golden Tongue Parlor Organs are instruments that are winning for themselves a good reputation far and wide. The career of the firm is full of interest and shows what close application to one branch of business will do. Their energy, zeal and unyielding determination have enabled them to win.—*Washington (N. J.) Star, March* 27, 1874.

THE BEATTY & PLOTTS parlor organs are highly praised by good judges, for their sweetness of tone.—*Pittston (Pa.) Comet Oct.* 4, 1873.

Lawry's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

I have had BEATTY & PLOTTS' Organ since August 14th, 1872; it gives the highest satisfation, and has proved all that it was recommended by the proprietors.

JOB HENRY.

The BEATTY & PLOTTS' celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs are pronounced unsurpassed by any now before the musical world, by all who have had the pleasure to examine them. Testimony from all parts of the country speaks in favor of them, going to show their superiority over all others.—*Ashland, Pa., Bulletin, Dec.* 5, 1873.

Lawry's Station, Pa., Jan. 27, 1874.

Beatty & Plotts' Parlor Organ, of N. J., seem to give full satisfaction to all purposes all over; and I must say by the experience I have of one of these organs—which I have had in my possession for nearly two years, and is in excellent condition—I would advise all who wish to get a good and substantial parlor organ to see the above named party, before buying anywhere else.

DAVID SCHEIRER,
Music Teacher.

Slatington, Pa., Feb. 6, 1874.

BEATTY & PLOTTS' Parlor Organ I like better than the Standard, and gives better satisfaction, as I find by experience in my profession.

PROF. FRANK MAYER.

Tamaqua, Pa., Dec. 16, 1873.

Those desiring a beautiful ornament for their homes, as well as an instrument of unsurpassed musical excellence will find it in the Beatty & Plotts Golden Tongue Parlor Organ. It gives entire satisfaction, and, in fact, is the leading instrument of the day.

JULIA C. WHITENIGHT, Organist.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS, of Washington, New Jersey, are happy. They live in an atmosphere of music. Music soft and sweet, music strong and warlike, the shrill notes of the warrior, or the lute-like tones of love are thrilling and ever sounding in their establishment, and their famous Golden Tongue Organs are a household necessity all over.—*Tamaqua (Pa.) Courier, March* 28, 1874.

PARLOR ORGAN.—We call attention to the advertisement of Beatty & Plotts, manufacturers of Parlor Organs, in another part of this paper. These organs are fast superseding all others on account of their good qualities. A number of these instruments have been sold in this county, which give general satisfaction. These instruments are highly recommended by the best musicians in the country.—*Sunbury American.*

St. Clair, Pa., April 7, 1874.

TO DANIEL F. BEATTY:—I have received my organ all right. It pleases me very much. I never played an organ that gives me better satisfaction, the case looks splendid. I have a friend waiting for one. Please send me another No. 60 at once for him. He advocates your organs above all others. Enclosed please find check.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MILLS.

Address BEATTY & PLOTTS,
Washington, New Jersey.
April29,1874-2yrs.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20,'73toJuly4,'76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

FOR FINE AND FANCY PRINTING

Go to the JOURNAL Office.

Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 9, 1874.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.50 p. m
For Reading, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.20 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.26 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.30 and *7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.15 and 10.25 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.50, 8.50 a. m. 12.25, 4.30, and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.36, 7.40 a. m. and 10.25 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
*Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL	4.35, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Conandaigua to the Falls.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	10.40 a. m., to Buffalo and the Falls via. Emporium and via. Canandaigua.
ELMIRA EXPRESS	1.20 p. m., to Williamsport and Elmira.
FAST LINE	5.00 p. m., to Williamsport and Lock Haven.

SOUTHWARD.

FAST LINE	3.10 a. m., Daily.
BALTO. ACCOM.	6.56 a. m., daily except Sunday.
MAIL	3.25 p. m., daily.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	11.05 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains north leave daily except Sunday.

For further information, tickets and baggage checks, apply at the ticket office in the Pennsylvania Depot, Harrisburg.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Pass Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	WESTWARD HARRISBURG ACCOM.	WESTWARD PACIFIC EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD MAIL	EASTWARD ATLANTIC EXPRESS
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
5 02	.....	11 35	7 07	N. Hamilton	8 27	5 11	.....
5 09	.....	11 42	7 13	Mt. Union	8 20	5 05	7 54
5 17	.....	11 49	.....	Mapleton	8 13	4 56	.....
5 26	.....	11 57	.....	Mill Creek	8 05	4 49	.....
5 40	2 39	12 10	7 37	Huntingdon	7 52	4 35	7 20
6 00	.....	12 31	7 53	Petersburg	7 36	4 20	.....
6 06	.....	12 41	.....	Barree	7 27	4 11	.....
6 17	.....	12 50	8 07	Spruce Creek	7 22	4 05	.....
6 31	.....	1 05	.....	Birmingham	7 12	3 52	.....
6 39	3 20	1 13	8 24	Tyrone	7 04	3 45	6 45
6 51	.....	1 26	.....	Tipton	6 56	3 36	.....
6 57	.....	1 32	.....	Fostoria	6 50	3 30	.....
7 02	.....	1 38	8 44	Bell's Mills	6 47	3 26	6 30
7 40	3 55	2 20	9 20	Altoona	6 30	3 10	6 15
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 15 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 50 P. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.55, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 12.25 a m.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Hunting don at 19.58 p. m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.35 a m.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

jauy,-7013] H. McMANIGILL.

Miscellaneous.

CALDWELL'S

WINE AND IRON BITTERS!

FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Diseases,

LIVER COMPLAINT.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

GENERAL PROSTRATION.

AS A MORNING APPETIZER,

THEY HAVE NO RIVAL.

It absolutely purifies the blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the blood. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It improves the appetite, and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

CALDWELL'S COUGH CURE,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, &c.

CALDWELL'S MAGNETIC CHLOROLOID,

An internal and external remedy.

CALDWELL'S

LILY BALM

For beautifying the

COMPLEXION,

REMOVING

FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SUNBURN, ROUGHNESS, TAN, &c.

The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish, and impart softness, transparency, a roseate tinge and a pearl like lustre to the complexion.—It contains no poison. It is the best and cheapest Toilet article ever offered to the public. Full directions on the label of each bottle. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

W. C. CALDWELL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
Sept.2,1874. MEDINA, N. Y.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER!

Of every grade and quality,

IN HUNTINGDON,

Is for Sale at

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.'S.,

In JOURNAL BUILDING,

Fifth St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Our stock of papers consist of Flat-caps, Folio Post, Demy, Letter and all the best qualities of

NOTE AND INITIAL PAPERS.

COME TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR YOUR

JOB PRINTING.

If you want sale bills,
If you want bill heads,
If you want letter heads,
If you want visiting cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want blanks of any kind,
If you want envelopes neatly printed,
If you want anything printed in a workmanlike manner, and at very reasonable rates, leave your orders at the above named office.

PICTURES! PICTURES!!

A full line of CHROMOS and other PICTURES,

very cheap, at the

JOURNAL STATIONERY STORE

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

for all kinds of printing.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST

Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son.)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

SPRING STOCK.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will save money and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN

Feb.14,1872.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA

Manufacture

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,

which are unequaled by any other.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,

purchase ours and you will get what you want.

Prices and specifications furnished on application

August20,1873-1y.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.

UNION SPOKE WORKS,

S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Send for Price List.

July16,1873-1y.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

REMOVAL!—NEW GOODS!

BENJ. JACOB having removed his store to FISHERS' stand, No. 501 Penn street, will dispose of his large stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in his line,

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.

BENJ. JACOB.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 14, 1874.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, 71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,

OIL CLOTHS,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mill

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE.

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, 71.

GEO. W. BECK. W. A. FLEMING.

BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. COMBS.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, price low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address BECK & FLEMING,
No. 111, Fourth St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.1,1873-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c., is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond

March 18, tf.

Planing Mills.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELL'S

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address T. BURCHINELL & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, 71.

A. K. STEWART. GEORGE MARCH.
JOSEPH MARCH. WM. MARCH & BRO.

STEWART, MARCH & CO.

[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufacturers Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Rubber, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best manner and always promptly.

All orders addressed to

STEWART, MARCH & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,

will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.

Jan. 31, 1871.

LEWIS & KEYS.

304 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.,

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

And dealers in all kinds of Gas Fixtures and Fittings, Plain and galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe for Gas and Water, Brass and Iron Valves, Cocks and Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water, Terra Cotta Drain Pipe, &c., furnished at Philadelphia prices.

LEAD PIPE, BATH TUBS, AND PUMPS, FURNISHED TO ORDER. PLANS OF PIPE CUT AND FIT TO ORDER.

STONE PIPE for WATER $1.25 and $1.50 per rod.

April8,74-6mos.

Miscellaneous.

APPLETONS'

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA

NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject.